



Wonders of Plant Life Reproduced in Glass

In the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago are being created daily marvelous reproductions of plant life as it actually exists in the field.

Faithfully reproduced are the long, delicate stems, the waxlike petals with their roseate hues, the microscopic hairs and the flour-fine pollen. All this is done in imperishable glass. As every new exhibit is finished it therefore goes to enrich the collection permanently.

The Museum has chosen oats to illustrate the character of the grass family. Its botanical name is *Avena fatua*, L. The floral envelope is comprised of chaffy bracts alternating in two rows, the lowermost pair (glumes) larger than the others. Each flower is borne in the axil of a somewhat smaller, rigid bract (the flowering glume or palet) recognized by its bristle or awn. This bract envelops the flower from below; above it is protected by another scaly bract (upper palet). These bracts enclose the flower completely except at the time of pollenization.

The essential organs of the flower are the stamens, pistil and fruit. There are three of the stamens in each flower. At the time of pollination the filaments elongate and become pendant as the palets are forced apart by the swelling of two minute fleshy scales situated at the base of the ovary. The pistils have two styles, short and separate; stigmas are large and plumose. The fruit is a nutlet (grain) inclosing the true seed.

No specimen is too large to reproduce. The Museum sent an expedition to South America to reproduce the cannon-ball tree, bearing fruit like cannon-balls. The branches were numbered on the trunk, cut off and packed and the flower clusters and leaves shipped in a preserving fluid, not to be mounted in the Museum, but to be reproduced in glass, plaster or other imperishable material.

Men skilled in every craft contribute to the result; metal workers, wood carvers and glass blowers among them. The coloring is done by artists.

[Concluded on page 668.]



Flowers of Wild Oats. Left to Right: Spikelet, Single Flower. Stamens and Pistils, Greatly Enlarged. Maturing Fruit.



Driving the Enemy

—From the Mill

Every fire risk is an enemy.

Insurance cannot prevent the attack of this enemy. It can only restore, after the damage is done.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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(Continued on next page.)

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.



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We have enlarged upon our old form of recording C. N. D. quotations and now have a new book which, in addition to having spaces for Wheat, Corn and Oats, also has spaces for Rye and Barley.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday.....192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley; have spaces for the market previous week are listed at top. Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9½x11½", are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
805 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of
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ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2,
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headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of
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that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces
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and interest to the grain dealer.—H. G.
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309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Receivers GRAIN Shippers

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P. B. and C. C. Miles

Established - 1875
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Peoria, Illinois

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Terminal Elevator Capacity 700,000 Bu.
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two of them are near enough alike to
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CHICAGO, ILL.**Do It Now**Place your name and business before the progressive grain
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The question of fire protection is one of vital interest to every elevator superintendent and owner. 45.08%—nearly one-half—of the fire losses are due to three causes—lightning, locomotive sparks and outside exposure. ARMCO-Ingot Iron gives satisfactory protection against these three hazards.

ARMCO-Ingot Iron stands the test of time. Its purity assures long life especially in climates where moist salt air predominates. It is used for screw conveyors in terminal elevators where sulphurous acid gases are destructive. In fact, wherever extraordinary conditions must be met elevator operators are finding ARMCO-Ingot Iron most satisfactory.

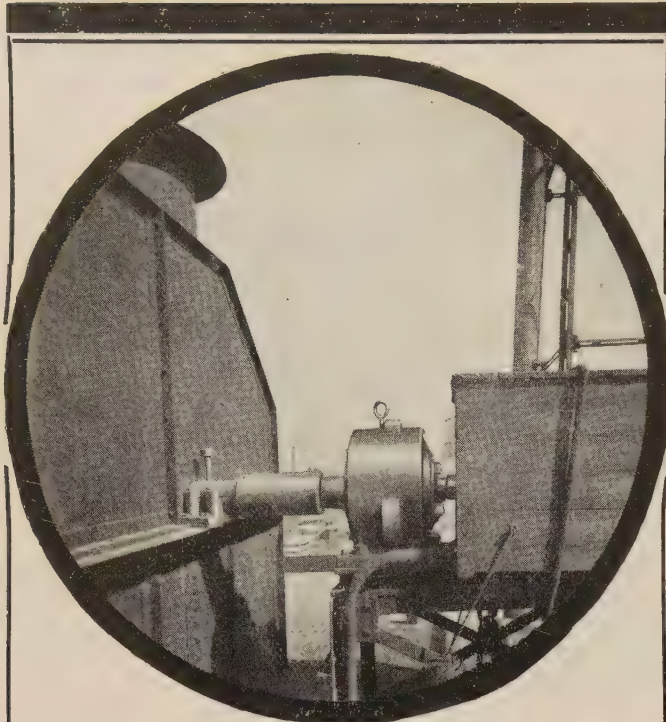
Elevator builders who are establishing their reputation—who are looking ten years ahead—specify ARMCO-Ingot Iron, not only for the roofing and siding, but for all sheet metal work.

Write for booklet—"What's Under the Galvanized Coating"



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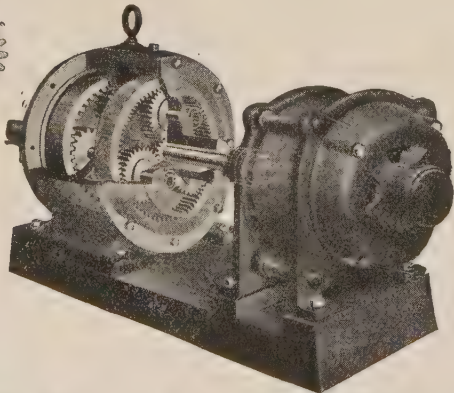
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Transmitting power
from Motor to Head-
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THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO REDUCE THE SPEED OF YOUR MOTORS

FOOTE SPEED REDUCERS replace cumbersome belting and shafting, open gearing and chains. They are a compact enclosed transmission for reducing the speed of motors operating your conveyors, elevator legs, and other equipment. All moving parts run in oil—they deliver 86 to 94% of the motor power—maintenance on the many thousands in use is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%—they eliminate accidents to workers—they give many years of uninterrupted service.

You should know all about Foote Speed Reducers for they will save money for you, and give your plant greater efficiency.

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Mfrs. of rawhide and bakelite micarta pinions
and cut gears of all kinds.

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Operate with maximum efficiency over short centers. This fact alone enables a Morse Silent Chain Drive to quickly pay for itself in the space it makes available for productive uses.

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2060-30

SAVE FLOOR SPACE

Conserve valuable space in your elevator or mill by using short, silent chain drives. American High Speed Chains insure a minimum of transmission breakdowns. They run without initial tension and with practically no sliding contact.

They generate no static electricity, the chief cause of dust explosions. By actual test they transmit 98 to 99% of the power applied.

A letter from you will bring one of our engineers to help you with your particular problems. Write today.

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Eliminate Weevil

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Developed for the elimination of Moth and Weevil in mills, elevators and grain in storage.

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All Your Rats and Mice by THE RATIN SYSTEM

The Ratin System spreads amongst rats and mice the bacilli of a disease which is absolutely and frightfully deadly to them. It is characteristic of the disease, that it tends to force them OUTDOORS to die. It is infectious, causing them to infect and destroy each other, until entire colonies, old and young, are exterminated. Yet it is entirely harmless to man and to his domestic animals.

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Grain Scale Book Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.56. Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

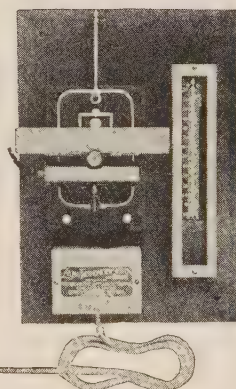
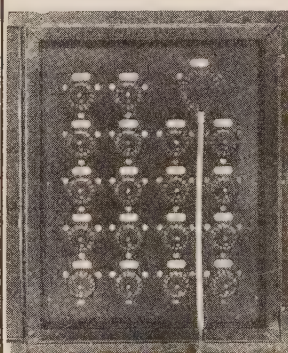
Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

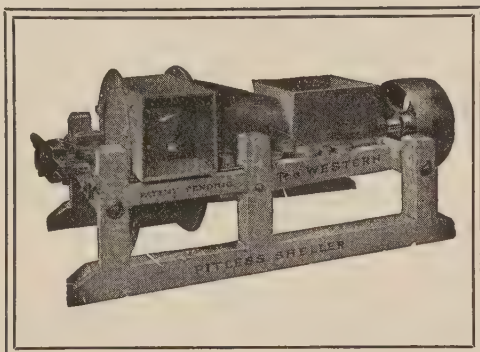
Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

A Few
Zeleeny
Installations

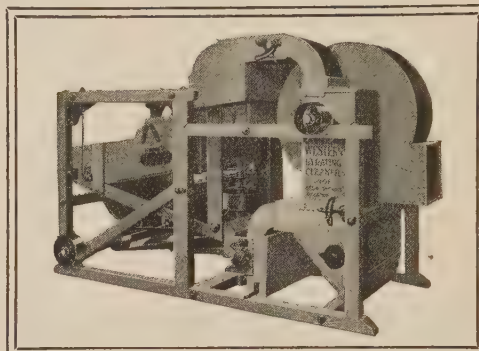
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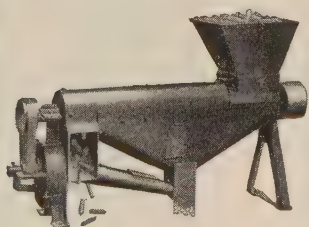


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**CLEAN
WORK
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Two essentials required by every user of a corn sheller.

The TRIUMPH "does clean work and does not waste any of the corn." This is a frank endorsement by the Thayer Milling Company, Thayer, Mo.

You will learn about many other excellent features in the descriptive booklet. You can get your copy by sending a postal card or letter—now.

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Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8¾".

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309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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MORRIS AUTOMATIC GRAIN DRIER

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Our engineering department is prepared to give you complete, authoritative facts on request.
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Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

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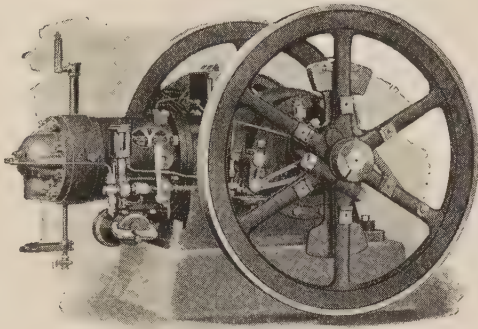
Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



"Cleanliness — Safety — Convenience — Power"

This Miller writes—



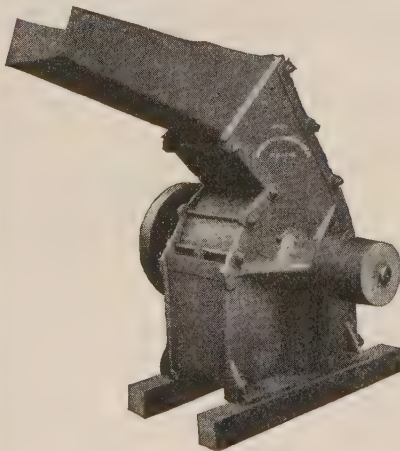
Made in sizes from 10 to 300 h. p.

We are writing to tell you that we are well pleased with our Type "Y" Fairbanks, Morse 25 H.P. oil engine which we have been running eighteen months. It is giving perfect satisfaction in every respect. We are using from 12 to 15 gallons of oil per day of 12 hours, or about 1 gallon per hour. We have not spent a cent for repairs nor have we ever had a minutes trouble with it. We formerly used steam power and could not be convinced of the great difference in cleanliness, safety, convenience, and regular power until we had tried out the "Y" engine. Should we need more power we certainly would buy another FAIRBANKS, MORSE TYPE "Y" OIL ENGINE, which is saving us from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Yours truly,

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

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The "Whirl Beater"

A new Gruendler Grinder. A 100% mill, the best custom-feed grinder on the market. Grinds oats to a fineness that cannot be obtained on any other feed mill. Its product is absolutely uniform and sells at a premium. Requires less power. Ball-bearing throughout. Unbreakable—easily adjusted. Write for details of Free Trial offer. Ask for Bulletin No. 175.

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
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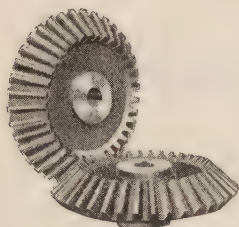
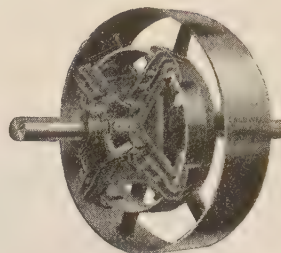
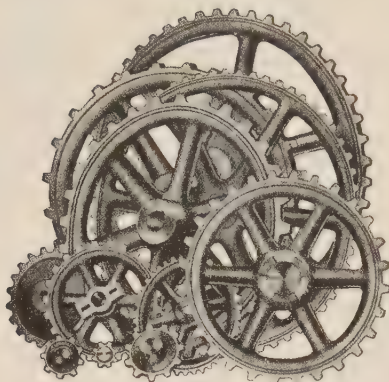
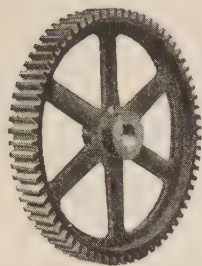
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Grain Tables
Attrition Mill	Lightning Rods
Bag Closing Machine	Magnetic Separator
Bags and Burlap	Manlift
Bearings { Roller	Moisture Tester
{ Ball	Mustard Seed Separator
Belting	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Bin Thermometer	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Crusher
Buckets	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car Mover	{ Gas Engine
Car Puller	{ Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cleaner	Radio Equipment
Clover Huller	Railroad Claim Books
Coal Conveyor	Renewable Fuse
Corn Cracker	Sample Envelopes
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Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Drain Circulating Pump	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dump	Separator
Dust Collector	Sheller
Dust Protector	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Elevator Brushes	{ Steel
Elevator Leg	Silent Chain Drive
Elevator Paint	Speed Reduction Gears
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Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Friction Clutch	Transmission Machinery
Grain Driers	Transmission Rope
	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



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Insure the continuous working of your Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery, by keeping spare parts constantly on hand.

Be prepared for increased business by having all your equipment up to its most efficient working order. Replace that bucket or chain—now. Make that extension to your plant—now!

C-3



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PHILADELPHIA

New York . . . 299 Broadway
Boston . . . 49 Federal St.
Pittsburgh . . . 1501 Park Bldg.
St. Louis . . . Central National Bank Bldg.
Buffalo . . . 547 Ellicott Square
Wilkes-Barre . . . 2nd National Bank Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va. . . Robson-Prichard Bldg.

CHICAGO

Cleveland . . . 429 Kirby Bldg.
Detroit . . . 4210 Woodward Ave.
Kansas City, Mo. . . 306 Elmhurst Bldg.
Seattle . . . 820 First Ave., S.
Portland, Ore. . . First and Stark Sts.
San Francisco . . . 168 Second St.
Los Angeles . . . 163 N. Los Angeles St.

INDIANAPOLIS

Denver . . . Lindrooth, Shubart & Co., Boston Bldg.
Louisville, Ky. . . Frederick Wehle, Starks Bldg.
New Orleans . . . C. O. Hinz, 504 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans . . . Whitney Supply Co. Ltd, 418 S. Peters St.
Birmingham, Ala. . . S. L. Morrow, 720 Brown-Mark Bldg.
In Canada . . . Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO., CHICAGO, 17th and Western Ave., NEW YORK, 299 Broadway.

DALLAS, TEXAS, 703 Main St.

CALDWELL



Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.
98 Machines

Quaker Oats Company
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.
20 Machines

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

Quality is Inherent in Invincibles

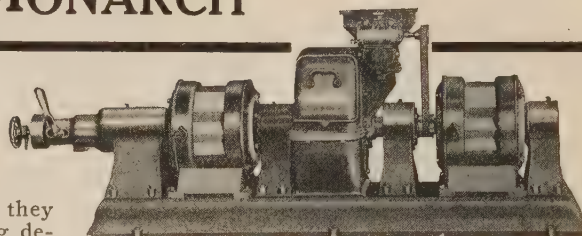
Invincible Grain Cleaner Company Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

You Won't Have to Worry About Frequent Shutdowns With the MONARCH

--grain elevator operators say
"They are always
running and grinding"



MONARCH Mills give steady service because they are more simple in construction. No tramming device is used, because the runner heads never get out of tram. Less wear and tear and loss of power, and fewer "shutdowns" with the MONARCH.

The MONARCH Attrition Mill grinds all kinds of feed, oats, corn, corn and cob, rye, etc., and keeps right on doing it. You can prove for yourself simply by making comparisons, that the MONARCH is the simplest and sturdiest mill built; it gives you years of "trouble-proof" service.

Write us today and let us put you in touch with grain elevator operators who have built up a profitable business, because of the better and steadier grinding they are able to do with the MONARCH. The results that they are getting will show you what you can do.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

GEORGE J. NOTH, Mgr.
Chicago Office: 9 South Clinton St.

H. C. MALSNESS, Mgr.
Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.



THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS

Wagon Loads Received

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain.

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380. Price, \$3.00

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of edger paper 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PLATES THE HEART OF THE MACHINE

The user of **Bauer Ball-Bearing Attrition Mills** gets the benefit of all the famous Bauer features and, in addition, something no other Mill can duplicate for economy and uniformity of product—**BAUER PLATES**.

BECAUSE—They cost less for power per ton of Material ground—They are the most uniformly perfect plates made—Every element of risk is eliminated—Fewer plate changes are required—One of the foremost metallurgists in the U. S. A. is on the job in the Bauer Laboratory every day testing the Metals in every run of Bauer Plates—Bauer Plates are the highest grade Plates manufactured.

For more detailed information about **BAUER BALL-BEARING ATTRITION MILLS**, write today.

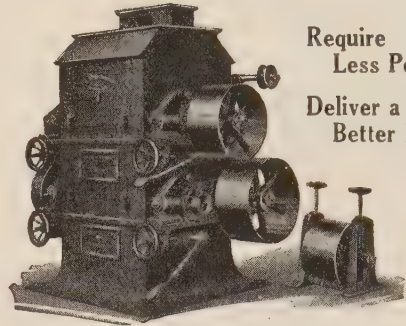
The Bauer
COSTS LESS PER HOUR

The Bauer Bros. Co.
506 Bauer Bldg.
Springfield, Ohio

E H R S A M

One, Two and Three Pair High

Feed Mills



Require
Less Power

Deliver a
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

Send for Bulletin No. 20

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

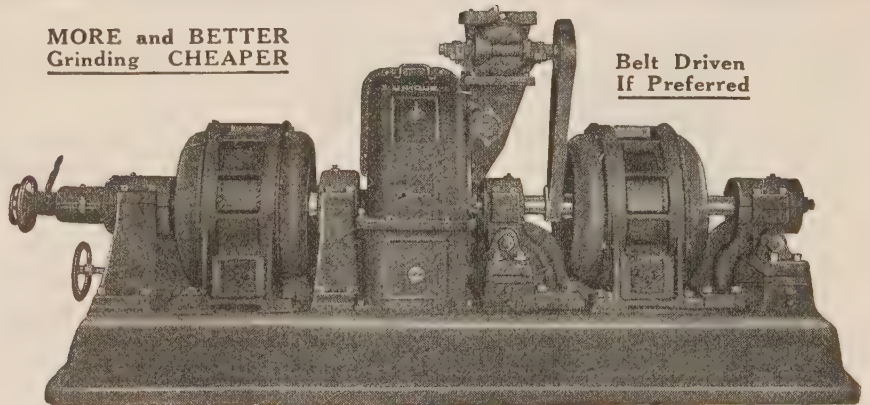
Will you continue to allow the profits of your elevator to dwindle during the slack season?

Or do you favor a proven source of income that carries all overhead expenses and ADDS TO the profits of your regular elevator business?

Many elevator managers have solved the problem of the slack season through the addition of a feed grinding business which has proven successful and highly profitable through the efficiency of the

**MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER**

**Belt Driven
If Preferred**



UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

You, too, can establish a successful feed grinding business in your community. Your patrons have accepted your elevator as a natural market for their grain and they will also accept it as a natural source of obtaining feeds for their stock. Then there are the cattle and poultry raisers in your immediate community and in the surrounding communities who continually need feeds, and whose patronage will mean a substantial profit for you.

May we give you complete description of the **UNIQUE Ball Bearing Attrition Mill**—the mill that has proven to produce "**MORE and BETTER Grinding CHEAPER?**"

ASK FOR CATALOG No. 12—TODAY

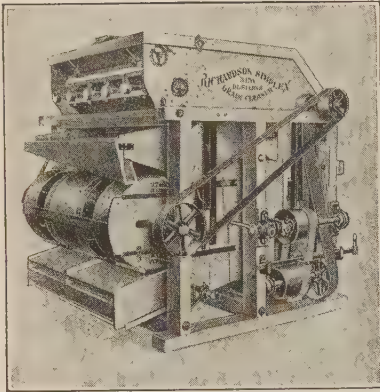
ROBINSON MFG. CO., P. O. Box 411, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 516 F. C. AUSTIN BLDG.

The Richardson Simplex Cleaner

DEMONSTRATES ITS SUPERIORITY

—By—

*Remarkable Capacity
Unfailing Service
Unequalled Separations
Economical Operation*



THE SIMPLEX
Cleaner and Separator

Terminal elevators are making fortunes from the sale of screenings saved by cleaning grain with the Simplex Cleaner. Country elevators without efficient cleaners are making the terminal elevators a present of these screenings and paying the freight to terminal point in addition. Write us for our special offer whereby we will furnish you with a Simplex Cleaner FREE, by our plan of letting the Simplex pay for itself out of the sale of screenings saved.

The Elevator With the "Richardson Simplex"
Has a Distinct Advantage Over Competitors.

For Full Particulars Write

Richardson Grain Separator Company

1179 15th Avenue, S. E.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Salt Without A Fault



Your trade would be pleased with MYLES LOUISIANA PURE SALT. Does not contain any organic matter or foreign substance and is clean and white.

99.84% Pure

The Best Salt for all live stock and farm purposes. Medium grade guaranteed not to cake or harden under atmospheric or climatic conditions. MYLES FINE FARMERS SALT can be used for any purpose Salt is used on the farm.

Mixed cars in all grades. Bulk, barrels, bags, blocks and bricks. Table, Medium and Fine, also coarse grades of Rock Salt.

Send us your requirements for your next carload and we will quote you prices.

Higbie Salt Company

Distributors

111 W. Washington St. Chicago, Illinois

ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8 1/4 x 14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 41 wagon loads and each book has 200 pages or spaces for records of 8,200 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2 1/4 lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 1/4 x 16 1/2 inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

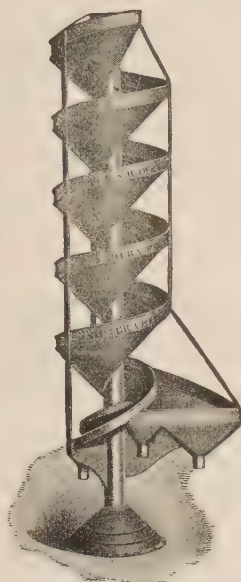
The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

Conceded to be the most ingenious thing ever invented for



SEPARATING VETCH FROM RYE

Automatic
No Moving Parts

Operates on the
Gravity Principle

Self-Acting
Requires No Power

Actually pays for itself
in a few weeks.

We'll test your samples and show you something interesting



S. Howes Co., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



Too Many Buyers

Read this letter received from
Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

Grain Dealers Journal, Woodward, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—You may take out our two ads as we have received two checks for the mill and closed a deal for a motor, both results from the first issue of your Journal containing our ad.

Yours very truly,
COOK BROTHERS.

Here are the ads referred to

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three Roll Willford Mill in good condition; \$50.00 buys it. Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

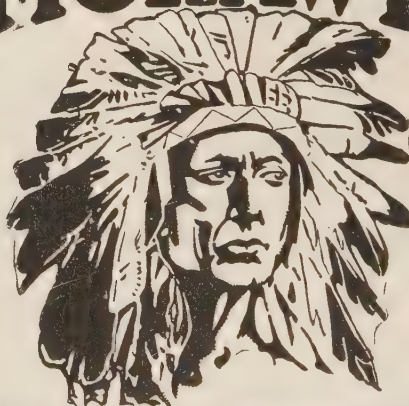
DYNAMOS AND MOTORS

We want a 7 to 10 Horse Direct Current 600 Volt, about 1000 Revolutions per minute, Electric Motor. Write Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

This is only one of many instances where the "WANTED—FOR SALE" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, have proven to grain elevator owners the logical market place for Second-Hand Machinery.

These ads cost but 25c per type line each insertion.

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

301 W. Randolph St.

CHICAGO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

*Do You Call in a Horse Doctor
When Your Baby Is Ill?*

Certainly Not—

Then why give serious consideration to a machinery salesman's prescription for your sick elevator?

Others have—Why not profit by their experience.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa

30 Years of Practical Experience

FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

Feed Plant Designing
and Equipping

Feed Formulas and Manufacturing
Methods

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

110 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

BIRCHARD
CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS
Mills and Warehouses
Especially Designed for Economy
of Operation and Maintenance
704 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

D. F. HOAG & CO.
Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers and Contractors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Our Prices Are Very Reasonable

JONES-HETTELSATER CONST. CO.
Designers and Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

JAS. H. BROWN CO.
R. J. Keehn, Supervising Engineer
Minneapolis, Minn.
Designers and Constructors
Grain Elevators Flour Mills
All Materials
We Also Do Repair Work

W. C. Bailey & Son
Contractors and Builders of
Mills, Elevators and Warehouses

We can furnish and install
equipment in old or new ele-
vators guaranteeing greater
capacity with less power
and positive non-chokable leg.

Cooper Bldg. Sunderland Bldg.
DENVER, COLO. OMAHA, NEB.

BOGGESE CONSTRUCTION CO.
29 Gebhardt Block DECATUR, ILL.
Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and COAL POCKETS
of the BETTER CLASS
Special study given to each plant—Each
plant fills the individual needs

P. F. McALLISTER CO.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
Grain Elevators, Driers, Coal Chutes
Wood or Concrete
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**Let
The Star Engineering
Company**

design your new Elevator, or do
your remodeling, and you will
own a plant that is up-to-date
in every particular. Our Engi-
neering Department is at your
service.

Write or Wire Us
Wichita, Kansas

Decatur Construction Co.
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS
760-762 Gushard Building
DECATUR ILLINOIS

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

FOR
Concrete Elevators
Townsend B. Smith

Designer and Builder
Decatur, Ill.

GEO. A. SAATHOFF
CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER
Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

Tell us what you
need for your
Grain Elevator
and we'll tell you
where to get the
latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 305 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

*A Kansas dealer, who advertised
his elevator for sale in the Journal, at
a stipulated price, received so many
replies from prospective buyers he
decided to keep it.*

A. F. ROBERTS
ERECTS ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES
FURNISHES PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY
SABETHA KANSAS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

H. P. Roberts L. D. Rosenbauer
**Southwestern Engineering
Company**
Designers and Builders of
**MODERN MILLS and
ELEVATORS**
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.
306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

Siding and Roofing

Corrugated or Flat
Galvanized or Painted
Immediate Shipment from Stock

Nails



Write—Wire—Phone

Steel Mfg. Warehouse Co.
1449 GENESEE KANSAS CITY, MO.


BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
ELEVATORS, FLOUR MILLS AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS
513 W. Jackson Blvd, CHICAGO, ILL.



ADAPTABILITY

to your needs is given first consideration when we
take your contract for a new elevator.

THE MONOLITH BUILDERS, INC.
509 Mutual Building Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

MACDONALD ENGINEER NG CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

AFFIDAVIT OF WEIGHT

This form is used to make a sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded into a car.

Fifty affidavits in duplicate are bound into a book, size 5½x8½ inches, printed on bond paper, with manilla duplicates and two sheets of carbon, well bound in press board. Originals are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out. Each blank contains the following information

....., being duly sworn, on his oath, says that on the day of 192...., he, acting as agent for at in the State of carefully and correctly weighed draughts on Hopper, Automatic, Wagon, Track Scales amounting to lbs. equal to bushels of No. and loaded direct or thru bin to car No. Initial for shipment to Messrs at in the State of and that said car was in condition and properly sealed when delivered to the Railroad; with space for notary public

Order Form 7AW, weight ½ lb.
Price 75 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Ringling, Mont.—I consider the Grain Dealers Journal a very valuable publication for anyone connected with the grain business.—Chas. A. Minnier.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.

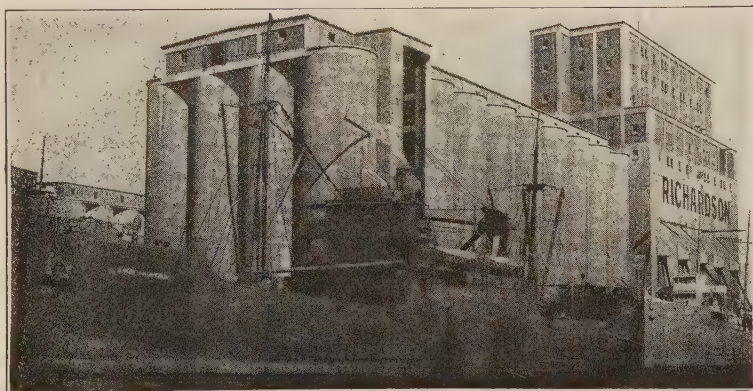
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.

Why not now?



James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

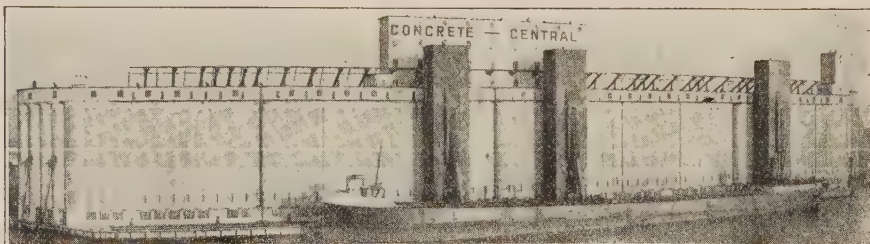
Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

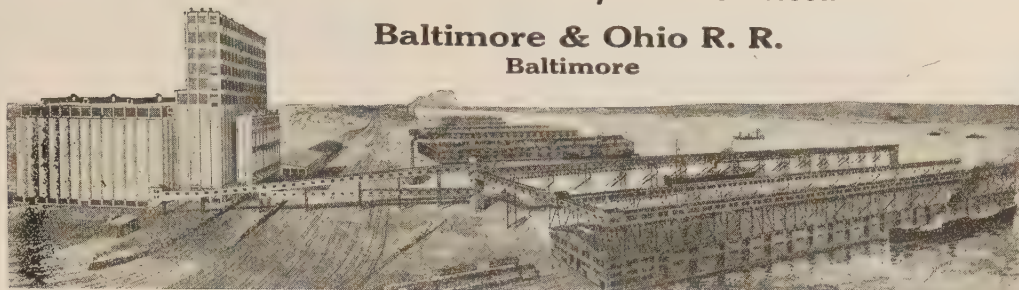


Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

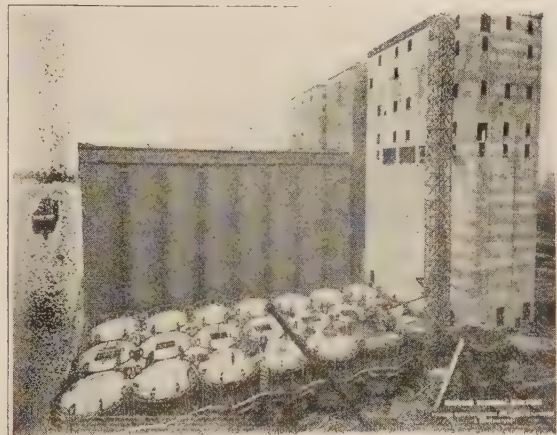
also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England



Western Terminal Elevator

Ft. William, Ont.

Now Under Construction

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Ft. William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

Engineers and Constructors

Cable Address "Pilecco"

Charles L. Pillsbury Co.

Minneapolis—St. Paul

Designing and Supervising Engineers

Grain Elevators—Flour Mills—Power Plants

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

We subscribe to other trade publications but find articles in the Grain Dealers Journal not found elsewhere.—H. F. Dickey, Spearfish Milling Co., Spearfish, S. D.

Enclosed find \$2.00 for one year's subscription to the best journal in the business.—A. H. Parkhurst, asst. mgr., Bangersville Grain Co., Bangersville, Ind.

Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 6,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger, Folio, Purchaser, Gross, Tare, Net Pounds, Price Per Ton, Amount.

This book is 8½x14 inches and contains 150 numbered pages of superior ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with cloth, leather back, and round leather corners.

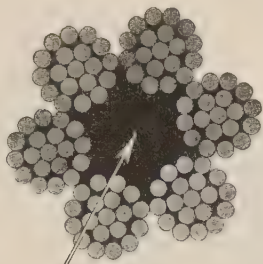
Order Form 44. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.



Roebling Blue Center Steel Rope

is a special rope for special purposes where the duty is extremely heavy or severe.

Every process of manufacture is conducted at the Roebling Works, accompanied by the most exacting tests.

Look for the Blue Hemp Center.

Durable Wire Rope

for

Power Grain Shovels

Spout Hoists

Car Pullers

Jupiter Transmission Drives

Jack Ropes

Pile Drivers

Elevators

John A. Roebling's Sons Company

165 West Lake Street

Chicago, Illinois

Mills at Roebling and Trenton, New Jersey

Roebling Wire Rope the standard for every purpose

The Standard Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaners

By nearly two decades of successful manufacturing have proven satisfactory in every installation.

Some Points of Merit:

Automatic Traveling Brushes under screens
Standard Blast Control, a departure from the ordinary

Force Feed Hopper

Suction Fan Dust Collector

Ring Oiler Bearings on Fan

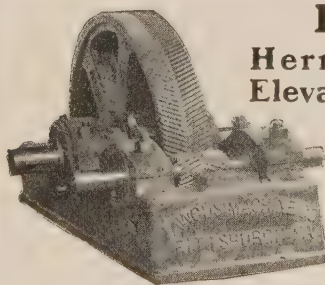
Counter Balanced Shoe

Scalper Screen

Very light running.

*Let us explain more fully by
sending our catalog.*

The Burch Plow Works Co.
Crestline, Ohio



FAWCUS Herringbone Gear Elevator & Conveyor Drives

Save 25% to 50% in maintenance and operating costs.

Gears enclosed in dust proof and oil tight cases with roller bearings.

Efficient - Durable - Compact

FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Penn.



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

OUR IMPROVED

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street

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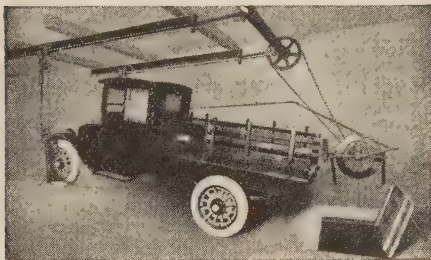


A cyclone in the true sense of the word has force of air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.



The McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Requires very small amount of power.

Simple to operate.

Can be operated by hand.

Few, if any, changes required in driveway for installing.

Smooth running.

All parts in plain view at all times.

Dumps shortest wagons and longest trucks into the same dump door.

Small additional cost and you can dump into any number of dump doors regardless of their distance apart.

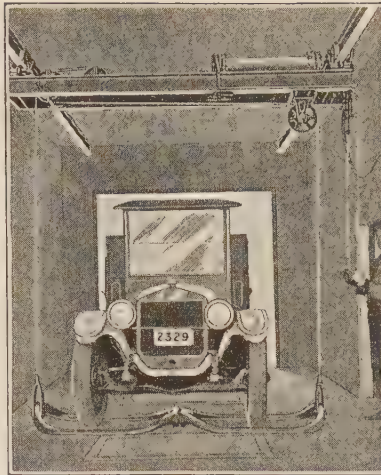
Can raise to any angle stopping at any point desired.

No extra weight lifted when dumping.

For further information
Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Ind.



Stone's Vehicle Dump

The DUMP that moves and dumps into any number of sinks desired.

Dumps any make of auto or wagon. You can drive onto DUMP from either end of driveway. No holes to cut in driveway floor except those to dump grain in.

All parts on driveway floor. No pits to dig or special floors to build. Rapid in operation. Will hold in suspension at any point.

Lowest Cost as We Furnish a Complete Dump

Complete information and cost of this dump is given in illustrated booklet which will be sent on request. Patented and manufactured by

R. C. Stone Engineering Company

320 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo.

Designers and Builders of Mills, Elevators, Warehouses and similar structures

KENNEDY KRAFT PAPER AUTO STORAGE COVERS

BEST PROTECTION to the finish of cars while in live or dead storage against dirt and dust damage.

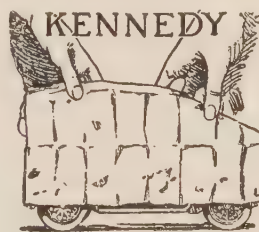
Made from heavy Kraft paper in Standard Sizes to fit all models.

Write for further information.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville, Indiana

Canadian Factory: Woodstock, Ontario



Stop tramp iron before tramp iron stops you

TRAMP iron is the mill's or elevator's greatest menace. In the rolls or grinders, or in touching other metal, it causes sparks. One little spark may set off a disastrous dust explosion of fire.

Stop tramp iron! Install Dings Magnetic Separators As shown above, they remove iron before it can do damage. Not even the smallest piece escapes. Endorsed by the National Fire Protection Ass'n. 4000 Dings in use!

Get the free bulletin. It also tells how the Dings saves bolting cloth

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO.
642 Smith Street, Milwaukee

with **Dings "High Intensity" Magnetic Separators**

Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$2.75.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

EVERY time you boost the JOURNAL you encourage and help us to make it better.



Armour Grain Co.
Chicago
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Plants
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Baltimore
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Santa Fe Elevators
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Puluth

To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

2542-52 W. 21st St. Chicago, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.15 f.o.b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get
it from
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The New Badger

ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis

Look for the word
"New Badger"—it
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Start to Sell it!

Write today for information detailing its value in clover fields, in poultry houses, barns, and in the control of insects and potato scab.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 94 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

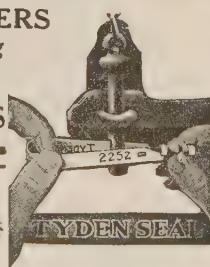
TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
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Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples
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INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



ONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus more capacity, lighter draft, longer life.

"I desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof B. walter. Have used a No. 4 ten years & it is less than One Dollar per year for repairs." E. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

M. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

Shippers' Record Book No. 20

is designed to facilitate the book-keeping of grain shippers and to minimize the labor of keeping a complete record of each car shipped. The book is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches and contains 100 double pages of superior paper. It is well bound, ruled in two colors, and the column headings clearly printed. Spaces are provided for records of 2900 car loads.

At top of left hand page, in bold-faced type, are the words, "IN ACCOUNT WITH" and at top of facing page, is dotted line for name of firm to whom grain is sold. It is intended that records of shipments to each firm shall be kept separate. The column headings on the facing pages are: Date of Sale, Date of Shipment, Car No., Initials, Amount Sold, Kind of Grain, Weight, Price, Draft, Remarks, Date Returned, Weight Returned, Overdrawn, Net Proceeds, and Balance. Wide columns are provided for recording these facts under the respective heads.

Price, \$2.75. Address,

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,

La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Form 89 S.W.C. is endorsed by leading shippers associations. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each ticket gives the following information:

Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed in two colors of ink and numbered in duplicate. Seventy-five originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and 75 duplicates on tough pink manila. Well bound with heavy hinged press-board covers so book will open flat. Three sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* presents only reputable concerns.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

EASTERN NEBRASKA terminal elevator in first class shape; well located. Address 50A13 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI—Combined elevator, chick feed and feed mill. Fine plant. Steam and electric power. Good town. Address Roy Wolfers, Hopkins, Missouri.

WISCONSIN—Up-to-date grain elevator and flour and feed house for sale or rent. Write Emil Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

CENTRAL INDIANA—One of the best elevators in Central Indiana for sale. Reasonable terms. Address H. M. Northrup, 959 Walnut Avenue, Frankfort, Indiana.

NORTHWEST OHIO—16,000 bushel elevator for sale; no competition. In excellent condition. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address 51W26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL WESTERN INDIANA—Two 16,000 bushel capacity elevators for sale; 1 electric, 1 steam; in order to dissolve partnership. Address Newton Busenbark Grain Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

OHIO grain elevator for sale, located in Van Wert County on a good railroad. In first class condition; electric power. A bargain if taken at once. Address 51X8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—Elevator with grist mill for sale, doing good business in town of 2,000; good schools and churches. No competition, good reason for selling. Address 411 Darcy Building, Joliet, Illinois.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Iron clad grain elevator and brick feed mill for sale, all equipped with up-to-date machinery and doing a good live business. Will sell home residence with business. Address 51W12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS—One of the best grain and lumber points in north central Illinois, located in Stark County, for sale. Has been under one management for practically a quarter of a century. Has two elevators and one lumber yard. Will sell half or entire interest. Address P. O. Box 54, Galesburg, Ill.

OHIO GRAIN AND COAL Elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. grain elevator and 500 ton coal elevator for sale. Located in one of the best communities of N. W. Ohio on two good railroads. A good well-established paying business that handles about 200 cars of grain, hay and coal annually. Requires about \$25,000 capital. Fine opportunity for right party. Address 51X17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OKLAHOMA—12,000 bushel elevator with 400 ft. good trackage on Rock Island; good coal and feed business in new oil field with average daily cash sales of \$500.00 for the past six months. Good grain point; 12 good merchants on flour jobbing list. One good competitor. Would sell 200-ft. trackage separate. For particulars address P. J. Messer, Mgr. Farmers Co-op. Grain & Elevator Company, Sayre, Oklahoma.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

IOWA—Six elevators for sale. Doing a nice business. For particulars address 51U29 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

STOP! If our ad runs any longer we will have to refuse to let the mailman in. As it is we have had to put on two extra stenographers just to answer queries.—W. K.

IOWA—Modern transit elevator for sale, first-class condition, capacity 175,000. Operated for past 55 years by present owners, who now wish to retire from business. Address 51X2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—On account of receivership I offer for sale a splendid little grain elevator doing a good grain, flour, feed and coal business at Maplewood, Indiana. Must be sold by December 5th. Walter H. Aiman, Recvr., Pendleton, Ind.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 16,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment, on private ground. Price right for quick sale. Possession immediately. Can make terms. Address 51W15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Elevator, feed rooms and large cribs for sale; on private grounds on switch from Big 4 and Pennsylvania lines; 15,000 bushels capacity, splendid grain country. Good machinery in running order. Price and terms to sell. Address 51V19 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH CENTRAL MISSOURI—20,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale, best condition; iron clad, cribbed, good office. Full block clear deeded ground, long siding. No competition, surrounded by 10 miles square of level black soil, tiled farms. Town has 2 railroads; you should handle 125 cars corn this year. Sell cheap, part time. Harry C. Howard, Martin City, Mo.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Three good elevators for sale. Will sell together or separately. One elevator is good transit house at point available to both Union Pacific and C. B. & Q. Railroads. Also have established good wholesale business. This department with good will and complete office fixtures worth as much as elevators. Must turn quickly on account of ill health. No trades. Address 51X12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OKLAHOMA elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel house, cheap; good town. Price only \$6,000. Address 51P18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IOWA—All or any part of complete grain elevator and equipment for sale; including two railroad track scales, car pullers, boilers, etc. Address Box 462, Davenport, Iowa.

CENTRAL OKLAHOMA—75,000 bushel concrete elevator for sale, two story and basement; brick mill and warehouse 130x50, equipped for manufacturing feed; 100 barrels flour, 250 barrels meal. City 20,000 population, excellent sales territory and carlot business. Address Box G, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

NORTHERN OHIO—Bargain for quick sale. Well equipped elevator; 6 cars grain storage, 5 cars feed; excellent business location in center of farming and dairying community. Paved roads, 6 mi. to nearest competition. Doing \$75,000 business can be increased to \$100,000. Will lease 1-5 years option to buy or sell on terms. Other business reason for selling. Address 51V11 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Splendid new, reinforced concrete terminal elevator at Superior, Nebr., located on C. B. & Q., A. T. & S. F., C. & N. W., and Mo. Pac. Railways.

Constructed in 1920 at a cost of over \$100,000 and completely equipped with new, modern machinery for rapid handling, drying, sacking and grinding of grain, together with complete unit for manufacture of 150 bbls. per day of high grade cornmeal. Storage capacity, 70,000 bus. Each unit operated by electric motors at great saving in power. 100 h.p. boiler for drying and heating purposes.

The location of this plant, together with unusually attractive transit privileges for grain distribution in any direction, makes this property a very attractive proposition. Superior has Federal Inspection.

DATE OF SALE. This valuable property will be sold to the highest bidder under order of District Court of Nuckolls County, Nebr., on **TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1923, at 2 O'CLOCK P. M.** at the east front door of the Court House in NELSON, NEBRASKA (12 miles north of Superior).

While the order makes it necessary to sell for cash, I am authorized by J. H. Agee, Trustee for Creditors, to state that \$30,000 of the purchase price can be carried on the property for 5 years at 6% annual interest. For further and detailed information write or wire J. H. AGEE, TRUSTEE, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

WORTHY B. WOOD,
Sheriff, Nuckolls County, Nebraska,
NELSON, NEBRASKA.

Master's Sale of Property Commonly Known as the INKSTER ELEVATOR

Located at Melvin, Illinois

December 1, 1923, at 2:00 p. m., at Public Auction, at Front Door of Elevator Office in Melvin, Illinois—This elevator is a wood structure, 80,000 bushel capacity. Melvin is situated on the St. Louis branch of Illinois Central Railroad, 100 miles south of Chicago, and about 200 miles northeast of St. Louis, in good corn and oats country. **TERMS:** Cash on Day of Sale.

WILL M. CANNADY, Special Master
in Chancery, Paxton, Illinois

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WILL buy or lease good elevator in Iowa, Nebraska or Northern Kansas. Quick reply. Address 51X13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT to lease grain elevator at good grain point in Iowa, Illinois or Indiana. Address 51U20 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WILL buy or lease with privilege to buy, a good elevator in a good territory and community. Address 51U22 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED to buy or lease several elevators in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, north of Hutchinson, south of the Platte River and west of Princeton, Missouri. Will make you good proposition and try to put your elevator on a profitable basis. Address 51W10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

J. D. CHANCELLOR & SON
Elevator Brokers,
515 Columbia St.,
Lafayette, Indiana.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale and would like to list a few more worth the money. Have buyers waiting.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.50 the hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—20-50 pound Howe Scale weights. in good condition. Chas. Love, Macon, Ill.

NAMES OF POOL MEMBERS WANTED.

Wanted, names and addresses of farmers sued by wheat pool for non-delivery of grain contracted. Address 51W23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

STOP! READ! THINK! This advertiser writes—"Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write NOW.

TO TRADE.

WILL TRADE for active going flour and feed mill, with established trade, giving you a 20,000 bushel first-class iron clad cribbed grain elevator, clear; favorably located for shipments Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis. Town has 2 railroads. Want to include in trade good farm some incumbrance; located 60 miles out of Kansas City. Your milling plant must be good value. Abandoned mills not considered. Address 51W19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

100 BARREL flour mill for sale, complete first-class condition. \$5,000 cash will handle; investigate this. Address Robert A. Wilson, Cashier, Farmers National Bank, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS—Fully equipped grist mill for sale or rent, including a flour milling machine. Rent \$75 per month or sell at \$8,500. Individual land, buildings and equipment, plenty custom grinding; fine dairy country, any industrial man familiar with the business can make money. Address T. B. Farrell, Ottawa, Illinois.

TO expand a going grain business we want more capital and man to take active interest. This is opportunity for right man to get in an established business in one of very best of the smaller grain markets. We invite fullest investigation and will treat correspondence in confidence. Address 51X14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TEXAS—Wholesale and retail flour, grain, feed and coal business in city of 7,000 located in lower Panhandle of Texas for sale, consisting of 50 barrel Anglo-American Flour Mill complete, now operating, three-pair-high roller meal and feed mill, 14,000 bushels iron clad elevator with ample warehouses, coal yard, brick office building and grounds (eight lots with 250 feet of best trackage in city.) All in first-class condition. Address Sewell Grain & Fuel Co., Vernon, Texas, owners.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.**FUNNY STORIES WANTED.**

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

FOR SALE—2,000 second-hand cotton grain bags, 16 oz., 25c each f.o.b. St. Louis. Large or small lots. Foell & Co., 123 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.
WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

THE WANTED—FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

It's Money in Your Pocket

to use the Universal Grain Code. Read the following letter, written by a firm that is well known and who are users of the Universal Grain Code.

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1920.

Grain Dealers Journal,
305 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise that ever since the publication of the Universal Grain Code, we have used it continually with most of our brokers, and find it very satisfactory indeed. We found it a little difficult at first to educate some of our brokers to its use, but finally overcame any objections they had and now we use it almost entirely in transacting our cash grain business between the various markets in the East and Chicago. It is not only very complete in all details but is made up in a manner that permits of considerable saving in telegraph toll.

Yours very truly,

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN
EMC*ES COMPANY

Note what they say about the completeness of the code and how easy it is to find words thru the convenient arrangement. Many other grain firms say the same.

The code contains 146 pages of policy bond paper on which are printed over 14,000 code words for modern, up-to-date trade expressions, every one of which will effect a saving in your telegraph bills.

Follow the example of the J. C. Shaffer Company and stop the leaks in your profits by using an up-to-date, complete grain code.

Send your order today
Price \$3.00

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. LaSalle St. CHICAGO

SITUATION WANTED.

WANT position as agent or manager for country elevator, either line company or farmers. Experienced in both. Address 51X18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator by man with 10 years' experience in buying and selling grain, lumber and coal. A1 references. Address 51W22, Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION as solicitor wanted by a man of experience and wide acquaintance in Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota. Well posted; first-class references. Address 51U3 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED a position as manager of farmers co-operative company by married man with family. Now employed but wish to change Jan. 1st, 1924. Have been in present position as manager of elevator and lumber yard for 10 years and can furnish excellent reference and bond in any amount. Also have experience handling implements. I am a land owner and have the interest of the farmer at heart. Prefer Dakota or Nebraska. Address 51V17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

BRAND new 8 bushel Fairbanks Automatic Scale for sale. This scale has never been out of the crates. Reason for selling have purchased larger size. Address George Schissel, Vincent, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One ½ bu., two 1 bu., four 3 bu., one 4 bu., and one 6 bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales, some new. One 5 bu. Fairbanks Automatic. One 5 bu. and two 6 bu. Richardson Sacking Scales. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—A portable car loader that will load 300 bushels per hour. Address J. R. Helman, Bloomer, Ohio.

CLIPPER CLEANER wanted, second-hand, 1B or 2B, hand power. Address L. B. Spracher & Co., Security Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.

WANTED—Second hand overhead, steel roller wagon dump, also second hand 28 to 30 h.p. boiler will stand test of 125 to 150 lbs. pressure and 120 feet 12 inch elevator belt cups attached, second hand in good condition. Address 51W8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

20 H.P. Otto gas engine, friction clutch included. Have installed motor. For a real bargain write J. C. Lilley & Co., Burns, Kansas.

ONE 6 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse type Z gas engine for sale. Used less than 60 days. Will sell cheap. Write The Lone Rock Exchange Company, Lone Rock, Iowa.

ONE 25 H.P. Charter Gas Engine in good condition for sale. Also 400-ft. transmission rope in good condition. Have installed motors. Whiting Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Whiting, Ia.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

ONE Adjustable Giant Bean Picker for sale. Write E. S. Danner, Muir, Michigan.

DO YOU WANT A MACHINE that is not advertised here? Make your wants known in the "Wanted" columns. Someone has the machine you want, but has not started advertising it for sale in the Grain Dealers Journal.

REBUILT ball bearing attrition mills for sale, 22" Unique, 22" Bauer, 24" Monarch. 50 bbl. No. 2 Midget complete new \$2,250; several J. B. mills different sizes. Address Box 357 C. S., Toledo, Ohio.

10,000 BUSHEL steel grain tank for sale, good condition; fine track scale. 25 h.p. engine and boiler, good condition. Western corn sheller for sale very cheap. Write Wabash Grain Co., Oaktown, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One practically new 30" Monarch ball-bearing attrition mill, direct-connected with two 30 h.p. Westinghouse Motors, has automatic feeder and magnetic separator connected with a generator, elevators, screw conveyor, sacking hopper, etc. Cost \$5,000 to install. Will sell at a bargain. GERMAIN SEED & PLANT CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—Attrition Mills; 1—24" motor driven ball bearing; 1—18" ball bearing Dreadnaught; 10 plain bearing. Two 3 high and two 2 high feed rolls; Union Iron Works corn shellers, 3 other shellers; 10 large elevators; 10 small elevators; 5 Bowsher Mills; 1 Huhn Cereal Drier; Scales; Motors; Cleaners; Separators; Pulleys; Shafting; Hangers; Conveyors. Write us and save money. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

SHELLERS AND FEED GRINDERS.

10 Bowsher, Star, Diamond and Letz mills.
7 Williams and Gruendler, hammer-type mills.
5 Two and three pair high corn rolls.
3 Midget Marvel Self-Contained Flour Mills.
7 Corn shellers, cleaners and graders.

All above machinery practically as good as new. Will sell at attractive prices and terms. Address H. C. DAVIS, BOX 393, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

MATTOON Car Loader for sale. In first-class condition. Address 51V9 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ONE NO. 8 Hess Grain Drier for sale at a bargain; in first-class condition, ready to erect immediately. Address 51W29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Write us for prices on new or used Separators—Oat Clippers—Corn Shellers and all kinds of Elevator Machinery, Elevator Buckets—Manilla Rope—Fibre Clad Wire Power Shovel Ropes—Belting, etc. Also new and used pulleys. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.

One Ball Bearing Dreadnaught Crusher.
One 22" Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.
One 24-inch Dreadnaught Feed Grinder.
One 20-inch Dreadnaught Feed Grinder.
Triumph Corn Shellers, Styles A and B.
One 20-inch N. & M. Buhr Mill.
L. F. PERRIN, BOX 653, MADISON, WIS.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. **Quick Shipments.**
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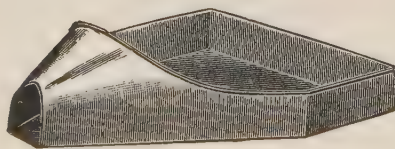
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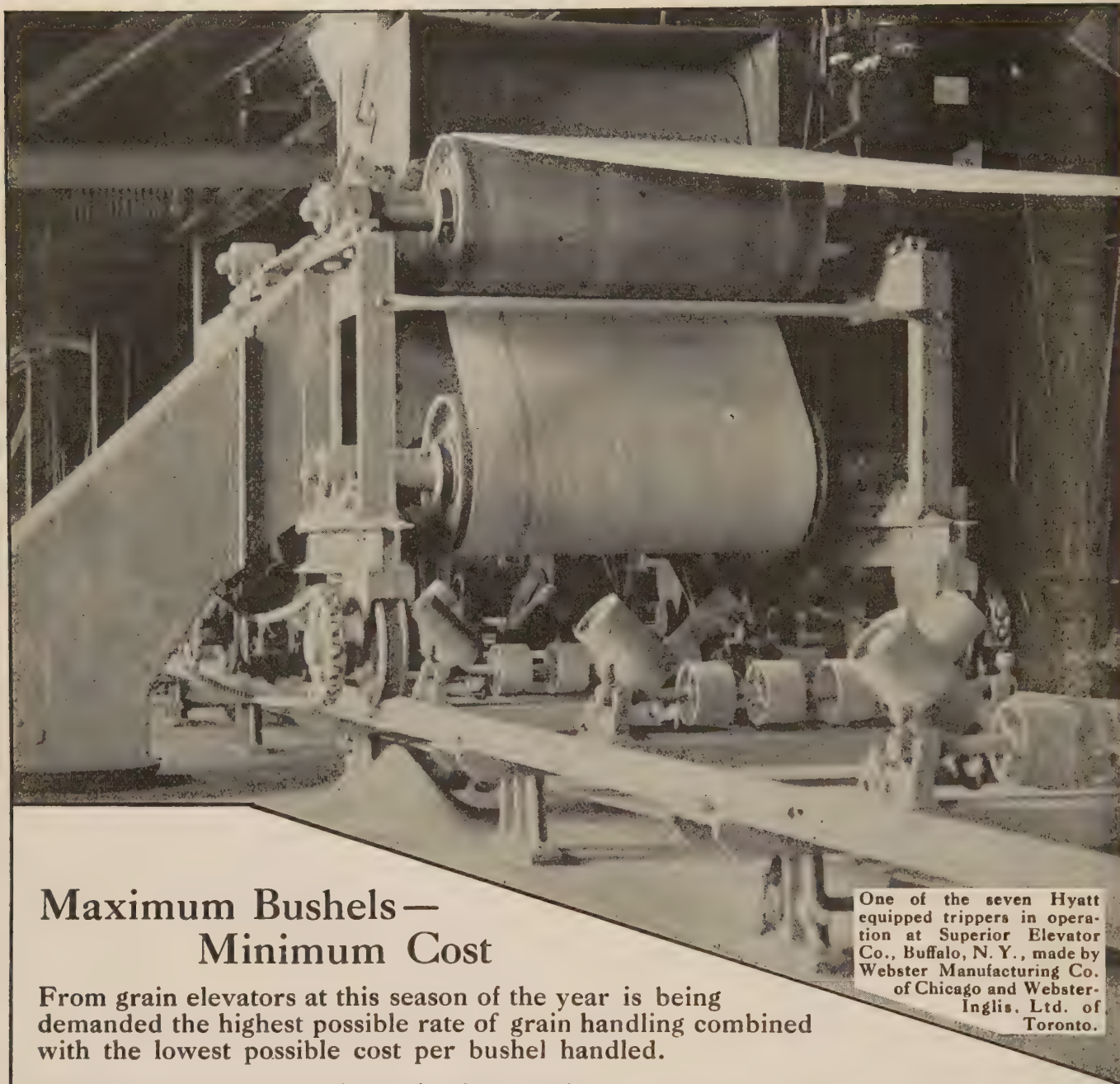
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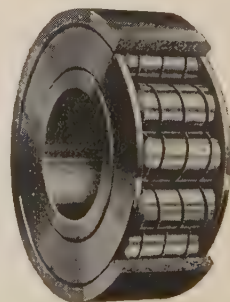
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$7.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 25, 1923

BETWEEN the pool promoters and the market prognosticators the farmers and the country grain dealers are kept busy nursing their losses.

CORN HUSKERS IN Nebraska are asking 10% of the market price of new corn, but of course farmers generally are rejecting all such tenders of extortion.

LOANS to foreign governments to purchase American wheat should be supplemented with loans to purchase live stock under resolutions adopted Nov. 23 by the farm bureau of Adams County, Illinois, which goes to show that such legislation is wrong in principle, as in fairness government money should be distributed among all citizens. Why confine the largess to wheat growers who are too lazy to grow flaxseed or alfalfa?

THE ACTION OF THE Farmers National Grain Dealers Assn. at its annual meeting in Des Moines recently denouncing all pooling as impractical and expensive should be enough to warn the farmers of the country that they are being trapped. The figures presented in the meeting by the Secy. of the Kansas Farmers Assn. showed that the farmers who marketed their wheat in the elevators in Kansas received 53.7 cents per bu. while those who marketed their wheat through the Kansas wheat pool received only 86.9 cents per bu. It should be noted that the higher figure was the average of the prices paid for wheat during the season by 12 farmers elevators and a number of independent mills and elevators so the average is a fair one.

GRAIN DEALERS everywhere will be pleased to note that the Secy. of the Treasury has recommended the repeal of all taxes on telegraph and telephone messages. Now if they would also repeal the tax on trades in grain for future delivery and then repeal the vicious Capper-Tincher act, the grain trade would be in a mood to function normally again.

COUNTRY DEALERS have been buying new corn on such a narrow margin many will surely suffer heavy losses unless they are able to take advantage of a rising market. The shrinkage due to the large moisture content will be more of a factor in wiping out narrow margins than dealers had generally supposed. If more buyers would make frequent moisture tests of the grain received they would stop paying the top of the corn market for water.

THE FAILURE of the Kansas City concern which a year ago advertised to make the farmer a liberal payment on wheat, with the privilege of calling for more if the market advanced, has just been announced. No other outcome could be expected from a scheme which gave the farmer the privilege of coming back for more money if the market advanced and of letting the buyer stand the loss if the market declined. The buyer made himself a sure loser.

FAILURE of 21 banks in North Dakota in 6 days after the chairman of the War Finance Corporation had returned from his Northwestern trip and made his recommendations of aid to the wheat grower is significant. The country bankers who had their money tied up in wheat loans could not read in his report any promise that Uncle Sam would pay them \$2. for wheat and sell it to the public here or abroad for \$1 or less. In other words these unwise bankers learned they were not to be saved at the expense of the taxpayer.

SHIPPERS OF MAIZE or kafir heads seem to be experiencing much difficulty this year in getting them delivered at destination in good condition. They heat, sprout and get sour and still the stuff is pressed on the market with the result that many shippers have suffered heavy losses. The trouble seems to be that country dealers invariably pay too much for their maize and kafir heads and in their eagerness to unload they take unwarranted chances.

WHEN ONE takes into consideration the various factors working for the destruction of our grain crops we wonder that anything is left. The statisticians who are so apt at expressing all mysterious results in figures, credits the American rat with destroying a hundred million dollars worth of food each year. The chinch bug destroyed fifty million and the Hessian fly seventy-five million. No doubt the grain weevil destroys much more, so that if you add together all of the destructive work of the different pests and insects, we have nothing left. Regardless of the fact that the statisticians may exaggerate the figures a trifle, it would seem profitable for food owners, farmers or grain dealers, to exert all energies to exterminate and check the destructive work of these different creatures.

ALBERTA'S wheat poolers asked the owners of private elevators to turn over their plants to the pool for one year, and many of them have done so; but now in a secret meeting the poolers have recommended to their trustees that they invest in elevators up to 2 cents per bushel of wheat handled. In their greed they do not hesitate to duplicate the facilities of those who are aiding them.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY of corn is so small as to give the bears a chill every time any of them dares to sell a bushel short. The conviction that the stock of old corn still back in farmers hands is the smallest in many years has many supporters. The current demand seems to absorb the arrivals of new corn so readily that the receipts will not swell the visible very much before New Years.

THE IOWA SENATOR in his Nov. 19 speech at New York pleaded for class legislation for the farmer, alleging that "nearly every great business in the United States is protected by some kind of governmental action." So we learn that the Board of Trade is "protected" by the Capper-Tincher law; and the packers are "protected" by the federal stock yards administration law. Strangely enough, the packers and the grain dealers do not seem to appreciate the "protection."

NORTH DAKOTA'S state elevator and mill has lost money continually even though it has paid prices for wheat which the pool promoters claim is way below the market. These pool promoters not having any practical experience in the marketing of wheat persist in claiming super-knowledge of markets and methods. Sad to relate, the confidence of North Dakota wheat growers in the claims of the pool promoters in that state cost the members 13.7 cents a bushel.

WEEK AFTER NEXT Congress will convene and the flood of fool bills which are already getting into the limelight promises to be just as ridiculous as ever. One proposition fathered by Senator King of Utah will prohibit margin trading in stocks, bonds, grain and cotton. Now the only purpose of the learned gentlemen is to divert the money used in speculation to country banks so that the real people can use it. It would sometimes seem necessary if we are to get any more fools to send to Congress to rob the asylums in order to be sure we can get fit candidates to associate with the impractical dreamers now at Washington.

NON-UNION miners in West Virginia and Kentucky have been so well paid that last week they accepted a reduction to the 1917 scale in order that the operators could continue to operate full blast and give them employment while meeting the lower market for coal. Both miners and operators are profiting by this free play of supply and demand in the non-union territory, while 10,000 miners are idle in the Hocking Valley of Ohio and two-thirds of the Illinois mines are closed, due to union control of the wage schedule. The low price and abundant supply of that prime necessity, coal, at present, is one of the big factors in our prosperity.

THE FLORISTS OF THE land have induced many kindly disposed individuals to "Say It with Flowers," but it remained for the Sec'y. of the Ohio Millers Ass'n. to appeal to all his members to "Say It with Flour." This might prove a very popular slogan along about Thanksgiving or Christmas time to those who are charitably inclined, but the majority of the city dwellers don't know what to do with flour; they buy their staff of life at the bakery.

MANY NEW POWER plants are being established in different parts of the grain surplus states with the natural results that many grain elevator men will soon be using electrical power for the first time. It would be well for all elevator men to consult with their fire insurance company before installing electrical power machinery. By so doing they may not only avoid a sharp increase in the cost of their fire insurance, but they may also prevent a fire.

YELLOW HARD WHEAT will be merged with standard hard winter wheat if the Dept. of Agri. will comply with the request of the Grain Committee of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and admit both classes of wheat to the standard hard winter wheat grade. This sub-grade of yellow hard wheat seems to confuse many dealers. By making the standard grade broader, the rules will answer every practical purpose of the trade fully as well as at present and will reduce the number of bins necessary to classify the different grades coming to any of the winter wheat markets.

PERSISTENT REGULATION and interference with trading in grain for future delivery has so greatly handicapped the speculative trade that it is in the throes of hysterical dependency. First there was persistent suggestions that all trading in grain for future delivery be discontinued, but this cry was soon dropped and another proposition now is put forth to discontinue private wire service to any town having less than 25,000 people. If it is the intention to limit the speculative trade in grain to the more intelligent dealers, then it would seem the part of wisdom to stop all trading in job lots and trade only in lots of 5,000 bushels or multiples thereof.

FUTURE trading in one exchange alone of 7,949,000,000 bus. of wheat in a period of 250 days, as shown by the charts published elsewhere in this number of the Journal may seem large, as they are in excess of the world's crop, but they represent the taking off and putting on of innumerable hedges and the exercise of the American citizen's constitutional right to buy wheat if he wants to. Considering that many thousands of citizens are interested in the market as actual handlers, growers, millers, consumers or mere speculators, the volume of business is not large. Similar figures given out daily by the New York Stock Exchange excite no comment. For example, the Davison Chemical Co. has 200,000 shares of stock outstanding, yet on Nov. 19 there were 30,000 shares bot, on Nov. 20, 70,000; Nov. 21, 82,100, and on Nov. 22, 152,300 shares. In two days more than the entire issue was sold, and those who held over night had every share delivered to them. Such is the miracle of speculation on the perfectly functioning exchange.

AN ILLINOIS ELEVATOR containing about 30,000 bus. of grain was burned last week without a cent's insurance. Of course any elevator owner who is willing to carry the entire fire hazard of his plant may reduce his monthly expense a trifle, but when the fire comes he is in a very embarrassing situation because then he must bear all the loss. In the long run it is surely no economy to neglect to carry at least 80% insurance in good companies.

GARLIC IN WHEAT has always caused a world of trouble for the miller and brought some grief to the baker who attempted to make bread from the flour tainted with garlic. Such wheat is always liberally discounted in every state, but it does not seem to earn sufficient discount to cause the farmers to stop producing it. If buyers of garlicky wheat would have all such shipments dried thoroughly and blown, most of the garlic could be removed and a better price obtained for the balance.

Another Setback for Radical Regulators of Business.

The Radical Regulators of business in the Parliaments of Canada and the Argentine Republic have been given an awful shock. The Canadian law makers enacted legislation designed to regulate lake shipping rates, but so many of the lake vesselmen refused to attempt to operate under the law that the government was forced to suspend the law in order that the U. S. vesselmen would rush to Ft. William and help to move the enormous wheat crop from the prairies of western Canada.

The autocratic law makers of the Argentine Parliament enacted a number of impossible regulations for the packing of meat for export. Their scheme was not workable so that the live stock feeders were forced to petition for a suspension of the law. With such an abundant production of meat on the hoof, one would naturally expect the Argentine Government to do everything in its power to assist and encourage the exportation of meat.

However both these vicious laws have been hooked off the stage and the lines of business they sought to regulate are again functioning normally. The trouble with many of our pin-headed politicians today is that they look upon every business man as a criminal and an outlaw, so they do not hesitate to enact all kinds of legislation for his regulation and direction.

The attempt of the U. S. Secy. of Agri. to establish a complete espionage service in the offices of the big packers at Chicago is another vicious attempt to interfere with private business in a way that can not help but prove destructive, and in the end very detrimental to the best interests of both producers and consumers.

Our petty politicians seem to be obsessed with the idea that most merchants or manufacturers are dishonestly disposed and that only they have a monopoly of fair and honest dealing.

Until all business lines join hands through their various associations and call a halt on our demagogues and political pot-boilers, industry, enterprise and thrift will frequently be crucified by vicious legislation.

Better Salesmanship Needed to Rout the Pool Promoters.

The Oregon wheat pool recently sent checks to members for the balance due on wheat of the 1922 crop. The members no doubt waited over a year to get complete settlement. If a miller or a regular elevator operator asked a farmer to wait one year for pay for his wheat he would immediately jump into a rage and take his wheat elsewhere.

The miller and the elevator man both have money invested in permanent facilities while the demagogue who promises to get him the top of the market for his wheat has nothing invested except an unlimited stock of "hot air." He even depends upon the farmers cash for rent and wages. If men of the radical type can induce farmers to advance their money to do business with them, why not the regular elevator operator, who has long been established in the farmers home town and has money invested in modern facilities for marketing grain.

No one with any marketing sense believes that any kind of grain can be marketed through a pool formed by inexperienced grain handlers more efficiently or more economically than the same grain can be marketed through a modern elevator under the management of a man who has given his life to the study of marketing rules, methods and practices. The whole trouble is that the loud-mouthed demagogue is a better salesman than the regular elevator operator so he goes out among the farmers and sells his so-called services of inexperienced men to the farmer solely on the promises that he will market the grain to the better advantage of the producer "than the regular elevator man ever did." He knows he can not make good, but by holding back the balance due or overlapping one year's pool with another he keeps the producer in the dark.

Every grain dealer knows right down in his heart that there is no excuse whatever for the farmers believing that he has charged an extortionate margin for his services, yet he permits a band of strangers to come into his territory, misrepresent him, misrepresent the marketing conditions, and sell the services of inexperienced men as a substitute for his. Under no conditions can the pool market the farmers grain as efficiently, as economically, or as satisfactory as has been done by elevator operators in all parts of the country for many years.

The elevator man pays the producer of No. 2 wheat much more than he pays the producer of low grade stuff, while all the pools have given all farmers the same advance per bushel of grain delivered, and then apportioned the returns from all shipments, after expenses and salaries are paid, among the members. Paying all pool members the same price for their wheat must soon result in all marketing the dirtiest, poorest wheat possible.

One trick of the pool managers is to hold off on settling for the crop of last year until the members have delivered a lot of their grain from the new crop. In this way the pool managers are able to keep a strangle hold on their members and to keep them in the dark as to what they are actually paying for the privilege

of marketing grain through the pool. They could draw on the receipts for this year's grain to pay the balance due on last year's crop.

Being in control of the expense account for marketing, the pool promoters can do with the farmers money just as they like, and if they wish to charge up three or four thousand extra to the expenses of marketing last year's crops, they can do it and spread the expense over one or two years as suits their pleasure.

Another feature of all pool contracts is that the promoters insist that all members contract to deliver all their grain for a period of five years. Some of them have attempted to make this requirement perpetual. The poor farmers having aversion for reading fine type overlook the burdensome requirements of what he signs. Now all of these contracts are directly antagonistic to the best interest of the farmer and are designed to foster and protect the interest of the promoters. The agitators and the demagogues are not interested in the farmer, but in what they can get out of the farmer, and yet we have short sighted politicians championing the enactment of laws upholding these vicious contracts and penalizing farmers who are driven by the burdensome conditions to seek relief.

Thirty years ago the country was flooded with sharks who went about among the farming community selling lightning rods, Bohemian oats, Miracle wheat or Alaska wheat, or some other worthless article, primarily for the purpose of getting the farmers signature to a hidden note and the entire community was arrayed against these sharks, but their successors, the pool promoters, seem to fleece the farmers ad libitum, without any word of protest from either the sufferers or the general public.

In many places the pool promoters have sought to secure the assistance of the regular elevator operators by offering a loading fee considerably in excess of any margin of profit ever taken by the elevator operator. Most of the elevator men refuse to have anything whatever to do with the swindle. If all would come out flat footed and show up the sharks now preying upon the farming community through marketing pools, their rout would soon be complete.

In the meantime it is up to the elevator operators to exercise shrewder salesmanship in selling their services to farmer patrons.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT will be fixed at \$1.75 per bu. if the bill to be introduced by Senator Gooding of Idaho is enacted into law. It is not likely that the law will have anything to do with the market price of wheat, although the misguided Senator seems to be laboring under the impression that it can be controlled. The consumer would very likely protest most vigorously the moment the price rose above the average price prevailing in foreign markets and they would not be disposed to vote for any law maker who even tried to fix the price in the U. S. at a figure considerably above that prevailing in importing countries. What is more, the consumers would take to eating cheaper substitutes and the producers would greatly increase their acreage with the natural result that the government would have to give up in despair any attempts at price regulation.

Grain Pools Unpopular in Iowa.

By J. G. MITCHELL OF THE IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.

The only criticism that can be offered to the allegations of weaknesses in the Iowa co-operative marketing laws made by Aaron Sapiro before the teachers' convention is that they are not true in any particular.

Associations organized under the Iowa law may not only act as selling agencies, but may do a mercantile business and in addition to that they are specifically authorized to enter into any and all contracts which may be necessary for the successful conduct of their business.

If anyone will explain how a corporation may conduct a mercantile business and be restrained from buying and selling the commodities it deals in, which implies taking title to them, he may also discover some consistencies in the statements made by Mr. Sapiro.

In order that the position of Iowa farm leaders on the question of co-operative marketing may be clearly understood, I would like to set it forth as succinctly as possible.

1. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation is irrevocably committed to a sound co-operative marketing system or the purpose of disposing of farm commodities in an orderly fashion, and one which will be profitable to the producers.

2. It insists that no organization can be successfully conducted over any long period of time without suitable and adequate financing, and that reliance upon warehouse receipts as a sole means of financing such organizations is not only bound to meet with disaster, but has met with it wherever it has been attempted over a long period.

3. It believes that the function of the warehouse receipt is to enable the farmer to conduct his affairs on a more businesslike basis, and one that is consistent with sound banking practice, and so that he may be able to present to his banker or any other lending institution a collateral which will assure that institution that the debt can be paid, if necessary, at maturity. By this means the farmer can properly demand that he be treated upon the same basis as his commercial competitor in the matter of interest rates and facility in reaching existing financial resources.

4. In view of this position, the federation, therefore, cannot countenance any scheme which has for its basis a statutory provision that a warehouse receipt shall be considered as adequate collateral up to the full current value of the commodity represented thereby, and this provision is to be found in every statute enacted at the instance of Mr. Sapiro.

5. The federation is also opposed to any system of coercion and involuntary servitude. It does not believe that lasting benefit can possibly accrue by a system which attempts to subjugate the farmer by means of judicial decrees of injunction and specific performance. It is its further judgment that any such system is bound to break down of its own nature.

All the foregoing principles advocated by the farm bureau have already been embodied in the most comprehensive program of legislation that has ever been enacted in the annals of agriculture. Any honest investigator will admit this,

and the federation feels that it is high time that the slanders which have been scattered far and wide concerning Iowa be stopped. Mr. Sapiro's paroxysms have lost the interest of novelty for the Iowa farm leader.

A BILL prohibiting margin trading in stocks, bonds, grain and cotton is being prepared by Senator King of Utah for introduction at the next congress. Senator King asserts that most of the buying and selling in stocks results in loss to the buyer and seller and gain to the broker. He states: "I want to bring about a condition of affairs by government regulation in which fake buying and selling thru brokers must largely cease and securities will be bought for investment thru the banks. It is time the federal government tried to stop the bucket shop game." More interference with business by political pot boilers.

ELECTRON FARM, owned by Robert Gallagher, and situated near Maryville, Mo., professes to have originated the use of an electric bell or horn for calling hogs. Mr. Gal'agher is credited with operating his threshing machine, safety razor and paring knives by electricity, and he also employs it for hatching chickens, freezing ice cream, running a washing machine, burglar alarm, cooking range and radio receiver. His hen house is lighted to fool the hens and foster increased egg production thru the delusion of turning night into day. Now it is your turn to tell what you do with electricity in your elevator.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. M. & St. P. 86960 was set out at Unionville Center, O., Nov. 19, leaking corn at end of bolster. I patched the leak.—H. Hall.

S. P. & Q. 8762 passed thru Berwick, Ill., south-bound Oct. 16, leaking wheat near door post. No chance to repair.—Wm. Watson, mgr. Berwick Grain & Supply Co.

I. C. R. R. 38743 going north thru Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 5th, 11:30 a. m., leaking corn.—Kankakee Farmers Grain Co., W. A. Pegram.

C. B. & Q. 103864 passed thru Venango, Nebr., leaking at door post.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., Sept. 1.

C. B. & Q. 99663 passed thru Venango, Nebr., leaking at door post.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., Sept. 1.

N. & W. 67328 passed thru Atkinson, Ind., Aug. 31, leaking oats at side door. Car was sealed. No chance to repair.—Atkinson Grain Co.

Erie 110520, loaded with yellow shelled corn at Swan Creek, Ill., passed thru Roseville, Ill., Aug. 29 leaking thru siding which was loose at sill. No chance to repair.—Isaac C. Pratt.

WHEN adversity meets a man who smiles, it turns around and goes the other way. Adversity recognizes the futility of trying to conquer a man who wears a smile.—L. W. Lieberman

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Application of Off Grades on Contract.

Grain Dealers Journal: In view of what seems to me to be arbitrary action by buyers in applying off grades on contract at a discount, I would like to know if there are any rules to govern this.—Jack Forristal, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Walthill, Nebr.

Ans.: The rules of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n provide that:

Rule 26. Off Grades: It shall be the duty of receivers, track-buyers, and distributors of grain on regular market terms, to notify sellers of any failure to grade, so that they will receive such notice within 24 hours from the date of inspection, giving the grade of the grain, whereupon it shall be the duty of the sellers receiving such notice to agree upon a discount with the buyer or to wire disposition at once. Off-grade grain sold for the account of shippers shall not apply on contract.

Rule 30. Buying in: Where the words "buy in" occur in these rules they shall mean an actual purchase of grain of like kind and quantity on the open market; provided, that when this is not feasible or would result in undue penalty to the seller, the buyer shall have the privilege of establishing a fair market value for the purpose of determining any loss properly chargeable to the seller.

Rule 35. Terms "24 Hours": The term "24 hours," as used in these rules, shall be construed to mean 24 hours including Sunday or legal holiday.

Bank's Failure to Collect Check?

Grain Dealers Journal: A local elevator sold a farmer seed wheat and received in payment a check drawn on a remote bank. The check was given to the local bank for collection and sent thru the clearing house to the bank it was drawn on and marked paid.

Has the local bank the right to charge this account back to the local elevator without returning the original check because the bank was closed after the check was in and paid?—J. V. Brown, mgr., Kismet Equity Exchange, Kismet, Kan.

Ans.: A bank taking a check for collection acts only as agent and the principal must make good if the check is not paid, and therefore the bank has a right to charge the amount back from its depositor's account, if already credited.

After having gone thru the banks and having been returned to the farmer who drew it the latter can not use the paid check successfully as a defense to a suit by the operator of the elevator. The elevator man who sold the seed wheat can recover of the farmer on a showing that altho the farmer's bank marked the check paid, the elevator man's bank never received the money.

The farmer will have to pay for the seed wheat twice. He is the loser because he chose this method of paying, and there is no way by which the drawer of a check can make the payee responsible for the failure of the drawer's bank.

Two other points arise in this connection, not covered by the information. Where was the money when the bank failed? Did any one of the parties thru whose hands the check passed hold the paper too long?

Shortage Claim Is Adjusted on Destination Value.

Grain Dealers Journal: The B. & O. Ry. Co. demand that shortage claims be adjusted at the market price of the commodity date of arrival at destination. The company states that the Supreme Court on May 17, 1920, rendered decision in the case of McCaul-Dinsmore Co. vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry., which supports it in its contention.

We have always found the value of the shortage by using the certified invoice covering the particular shipment. But in our claims, the commodity was sold probably thirty days be-

fore it was shipped and forty-five days before it arrived at destination, during which time the market had declined considerably.

We have insisted that the invoice would determine the value, and to offset their contention, we stated that we had never filed a claim asking for the advance in the market nor had the advance ever been allowed us by the carrier.

Will we have to accept their proposition?—The J. E. Wells Co., Sidney, O.

Ans.: The correct basis of settlement always has been the value at destination. It was so under ethics, the common law and the statute law.

Knowing that invoice values usually were less than destination values the cunning attorneys of the railroad companies had inserted in the Bs/L a clause providing for settlement on invoice value and for many years this was enforced in practice by the carriers, until the McCaul-Dinsmore Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., set them right.

The contention of the B. & O. is correct in this case, except that if the shipment was unreasonably delayed in transit while the market declined the railroad company is liable for the value at the time the shipment should have arrived.

THE SEARS-ROEBUCK Agricultural Research Foundation has been organized at Chicago to gather facts of the agricultural situation and present them to the public. Capable agriculturists will head the organization and able economists and statisticians will assist. Branches will be established in Washington and other cities.

THE SUPREME COURT of the State of Wisconsin upheld the legality of the Northern Wisconsin co-operative tobacco pool in a decision affirming the ruling of the lower court in making permanent the temporary injunction granted the pool restraining the M. H. Bekkedal Tobacco Company, an independent concern, from soliciting or buying leaf tobacco from members under contract with the pool.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 3-4. American Corn Millers Federation, at Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 5, 6, 7. South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Mitchell, S. D.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Mason City, Ia.

Jan. 28-29. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-6-7. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

TO INCREASE the import tariff on wheat to 50 cents per bushel is the purpose of a bill to be introduced in Congress by Representative Burtess of North Dakota. This may please the farmers but will not boost the price of their wheat.

THE THIRD annual report of the Federal Power Commission recommends the amendment of the Federal Water Power Act so as to bring power developments of every type under control of the Commission. The bureaucrat's only conception of government service is a dictatorship with himself wearing a crown. The average citizen may enjoy being directed by the clerk in the back seat, but the independent lover of liberty resents it. Self-interests, competition and existing land laws will serve as ample check on the ambitious citizen who aspires to initiate new power developments. Elevator operators who need additional power can not afford to await a permit from Washington.

The Fire Insurance Inspector Looks Over Hi's Plant.



Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Lucky Farmers; No Pooling.

Grain Dealers Journal: No pool promotional work is going on in our territory at present. The only organization that has tried to obtain memberships here is the U. S. G. G., Inc. Its salesmen solicited quite a number of memberships and also signed the local farmers' elevator to handle the grain.

So far, they have not accomplished anything, and I do not look for any results to come from their agitation.—H. E. Yoast, mgr., Moseman-Heyne Co., Thurston, Neb.

Moisture in Soya Beans Does Not Cause Heating.

Grain Dealers Journal: Our average moisture of soya beans received by this company last year was 9%. This year we have not received so many beans and find them averaging considerably higher, running from 12% to 15.75%. While we can not be certain, we believe that a good many of the beans received this year did not go through the sweat on the vine.

We unloaded beans into bins in a very moist condition and within a few days the beans were dry and ratty; without heating, without discoloration, or other damage.

We know of no reason why large quantities of reasonably dry (air dried) beans should not be stored in any quantity indefinitely.—Very truly, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., G. E. Chamberlain, Gen. Supt., Decatur, Ill.

Members of Pool Received 4 Cts. Less for Wool.

Grain Dealers Journal: Some activity has been shown by "Poolers" in this section, principally in wool, but so far as we can learn, the pool has not worked out. At one of our stations last year, the farmers flocked to the Pool, and in the outcome, were from three to four cents per pound short of farmers who sold to us for cash. This year they came back to us, and we nearly doubled the volume of our business.

Practically nothing has been done in the way of Pooling Grain. The cards and posters sent out to the trade about a year ago were prominently displayed, and together with the arguments against pooling by the dealers, seemed to discourage the demagogues. Your articles on "Pooling" should be broadcast to farmers everywhere.—J. D. Myers, Worthington, Ind.

Electric Current for Three Motors Costs \$50 Per Month.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your "Asked Answered" dept. of Nov. 10 number, F. A. Cranston asks the cost of electric current. This depends largely upon the operator of the plant. We are operating a 30,000 bu. plant having three stands of elevators, grain cleaner, seed cleaner, feed mill and ear corn loader and sheller.

It costs an average of \$50.00 a month to operate three motors. A 15 H.P. motor which drives the corn sheller, feed mill and grain cleaner. A 10 H.P. motor which drives three elevators located in the cupola with a starting box on first floor. Two and one-half H.P. motor which drives the seed mill.

To operate economically, you want a square jaw clutch or a friction clutch on your line

shaft driving each piece of machinery and by this arrangement you are using the power that it takes to drive the particular machine you want driven. If it were not for these clutch couplings it would cost \$100 a month to operate our plant. We are convinced electric current is the only power, and we have gone through the mill from the old steam boiler, the gas engine, the oil engine to the electric motor. For further information, address Pierce & Stevens, grain dealers, Middle Point, O.

Pools Not Working for Good of Farmer.

Grain Dealers Journal: Up to date we have not had any of the self-selected pool promoters call on us, but we expect them in the near future, as I understand that they are in the country. This is about the last place they try, as some of them have not had very good luck with this country.

I have been in the grain business since 1888, and what I don't know about it would make a larger book than what I do know, but common sense tells me that they are not working for the good of the farmer. Two years ago I fought hard against the U. S. Grain Growers organization and even was threatened with being discharged as manager, but that did not deter me from keeping up the fight against them. Wheat is not a local commodity and cannot be monopolized, so how can the pools create a market for one bushel of it that our present system does not give us?

I have been manager of farmers' elevator companies for the last fourteen years and human nature seems to be about the same all over this universe. There is a certain per cent of the farmers who will bite at any new project that comes up.

If some of those companies are not careful they will be like the Irishman who said, "When I came here I didn't have a rag to my back, now I am all rags."—Respectfully, Mgr. Union Grain Co., St. Liberty, Nebr.

Shipper Entitled to Control of Off-Grade Grain.

Grain Dealers Journal: The shipper sells a certain grade of grain to the buyer at a specified price, and when the grain arrives on the market it grades other than the grade contracted, and the buyer without first notifying the shipper takes it on himself to dispose of the grain at a discount without first notifying the shipper and giving him the privilege of replacing the shipment or accepting the discount offered.

It is safe to say nearly every country shipper and a great many terminal buyers have had disputes over this point. The writer is disposed to feel that it is an unfair practice carried on by too many terminal buyers. This unfair practice is carried on principally against the country shipper, but in a few instances comes between two terminal dealers.

It is my understanding that some of the Grain Exchanges have a ruling that they take the privilege of applying grain of an off-grade at the market difference on date of arrival without notifying the shipper. This ruling in itself is an arbitrary unfair practice, and a great many of the better class of terminal buyers on the exchanges do not follow this ruling, but notify their country shipper if his grain grades off and ask for disposition. The only way for the shipper to stop this unfair practice of applying off-grade grain at a discount is for the shipper to boycott all buyers who take it on themselves to apply his off-grade grain at a discount without first notifying him of the grade and discount applied.

It matters not what the ruling of the exchange may be, all admit that it is only fair that the shipper should be notified before the buyer applies his off-grade grain at a discount. The shipper then should have the privilege of applying the grain at the discount offered or

furnishing his buyers with other grain that will grade up to his contract.

It is a very good practice for the shipper to mail his buyer a shipping notice with each car showing the grade he expects his grain to make. We are entering a year of high moisture corn and unless the shipper insists on being notified he will be compelled to accept some very heavy discounts, and bitter disputes and expensive differences will be many.—Jack T. Forristal, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Walthill, Neb.

How Do They Do It?

Grain Dealers Journal: It must be a gift, or else the smooth-talking promoters of grain "pools" are the greatest salesmen in the world.

For the life of me, I can not see how any man or number of men can say, "Let's organize a pool," and then go out and get from one to 2500 farmers in the face of the disastrous results shown by pools for the past five years.

The results of pooling have been widely published and invariably the loss by marketing thru the pool is more than five cents and nearer ten cents than if the same grain had been marketed by the farmer at his local stations.

However, the day is coming when the tillers of the soil will "sit up and take notice" and then the high-powered salesmen of mismanaged pools will have to look elsewhere for suckers. They may go back to "gold bricks," lightning rods and Bohemian oats, but I doubt it, because the latter pursuit is not nearly as profitable and is much harder.

Wise boys, these bunco artists, they're making their hay while the sun shines.—Pedro.

Colorado Pool Members Paid 13 Cts. to Market Wheat.

Grain Dealers Journal: The Wheat Growers Ass'n of both Colorado and Nebraska have been putting on a very active campaign in our territory and have signed up lots of members, who are delivering all kinds and grades of wheat mostly to farmers' elevators, who mix it in one bin and then load as fast as they get a car. This is mostly billed to Farmers' Terminal, Kansas City, Mo. Some goes to mills where they have contracts for export flour of cheap grade and can mill this poor wheat for that. They promise most anything to get the \$10.00 membership fee, then advance different amounts on delivered wheat.

At Gurley, Nebr., the pool managers started advancing 60 cents, then the market dropped, until that wheat was not worth much more, so there is a big fight on up there about where the rest of the money is coming from. Many pool members are shipping loads to regular elevators and selling them. No suits for non-delivery have been reported as far as I know, and I don't think they will dare file them.

We have not fought them, feeling that it is just another deal to exploit the farmers that will die out in time and cost all members a-plenty. I feel that we are always doing our customers and friends a good turn when we try to explain to them the workings of the POOL before they go into it, then if they do, it will be their own fault when they pay.

At Platner, Colo., I understand there is considerable pooled wheat from the 21-22 crop not settled for and the cost of marketing in Colorado was somewhere around 13 cents per bushel, according to what members have told us. I think pooling is very strong in Colorado, the Governor and all state officials are strong for co-operative marketing in all lines, and were elected on a ticket, promising to put it in operation in the state. Governor Sweet, a very rich man, I understand, guaranteed the loans in Denver that were made to The Wheat Growers to get them started. We can't notice that the pool hurts our business very much. Our cash prices from day to day will average much higher than the average price that the pool will pay in the finish, if they pay at all.—Yours truly, Nebr.-Colo. Grain Co., by Geo. S. Jewett, Sec'y, Sidney, Nebr.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15.—Two cargoes of Canadian wheat arrived here consisting of 353,000 bus. Both were for local mills.

Cates, Ind., Nov. 13.—Corn is moving freely, but is of very poor quality.—M. Conover.

Edgerton, Ind., Nov. 15.—Lots of corn is moving but cars are scarce and we can only buy two days each week.—J. E. Augspurger, mgr., Edgerton Grain & Coal Co.

Kendallville, Ind., Nov. 22.—Farmers have not been marketing their grain to any extent. To our idea this is the worst thing they can do.—J. C. Fetter, Campbell & Co.

Early, Ia., Nov. 21.—No corn is being offered at present.—Fred W. Scott.

Canada's Grain Imports and Exports.

Canadian imports of grain and grain products in 1921 and 1922 were comparatively even, valuing \$14,189,875 in 1921 and \$14,101,754 in 1922. Corn imports for these two years also ran close together, amounting to \$8,791,570 in 1921 and \$8,538,337 in 1922. Rice imported in 1921 totaled \$2,053,552 and \$2,110,619 the following year.

Exports of grain and grain products from Canada were greater in 1922 than the year previous. In 1921 the exports equalled \$315,173,129, compared with \$340,497,440 during 1922. Grain exports were \$248,841,546 in 1921 against \$279,654,079 in 1922.

Barley exported from Canada was valued at \$10,307,872 in 1921 and \$9,314,675 in 1922, indicating a slight slump for this product.

Oats exported amounted to \$17,715,180 in 1921, compared with \$15,108,836 in 1922.

Rye exports amounted to \$4,743,992 in 1921 and \$7,948,956 the following year, indicating a marked advance in rye exports.

Wheat exported from Canada in 1921 was valued \$214,604,099, compared with \$246,029,977 in 1922.

Russia Has Large Grain Surplus.

Although it cannot be definitely determined just how much grain Russia will export during the coming year, the following calculations will give a pretty good idea of that country's position in the ranks of the grain exporting nations. The estimated surplus of the current crop of all types of grains, according to figures gathered by E. G. Montgomery, Chief of Foodstuffs Division, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, is approximately 3,548,225 long tons. A survey of the Russian provinces shows that in the grain consuming provinces there is a shortage of 2,531,119 long tons, while the grain producing provinces show a shortage of 725,480 long tons. In the southeast region a surplus of 1,321,986 long tons exists; in Kirghizia a shortage of 274,070; Siberia a shortage of 306,314; in Ukraine a surplus of 6,094,032.

The total surplus is 7,416,018 and the shortage 3,836,983, leaving a net surplus of 3,579,035 long tons.

Contracts made by Russia with other foreign nations, for 1923 to August, were 109,895 long tons of rye; 91,569 of wheat; 43,083 of barley; 25,139 of corn; 45,511 of all other grains, making a total long tonnage of 315,377.

Contracts for exporting of grain between August and October, this year, were 101,400 long tons of rye; 90,428 of wheat; 42,678 of barley; 25,731 of maize; 13,500 long tons of oil cake. By comparing the quantities of grain contracted for during the first seven months of 1923 and the amount during August and September, there is evidenced an enormous increase in export contracts, proportionally, in the two month period.

Lloyds Helping British Import Russian Grain.

The Russian trade delegation in London has endeavored for several months past to interest substantial British grain merchants in a project for financing and merchandising Russian grain exports. Leading firms in London were very willing to participate in the trade but refused the Soviet demand for a cash advance to Russian shippers prior to the delivery of the grain.

Now the Lloyds Insurance Group has undertaken to guarantee the risk that bankers and grain dealers were unwilling to assume, and exports become workable on terms satisfactory to the Russians thru the Russo-British Grain Export Co., which is composed of the Russian Co-operative Union, the Russian State Grain Export Co., the Arcos Buying and Selling Agency in England, for Russia; and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, A. E. Lawrence & Co., Shipton-Anderson & Co., Furness Withy & Company, and Lloyd's Bank, for England. The company is reported to be capitalized at £100,000 and its banking connections are said to be prepared to make advances up to £1,000,000, secured by the capital of the company, a guarantee of the Arcos Company of approximately £40,000, and Bs/L covering shipments enroute, and any uncovered balance is secured by insurance issued through Lloyd's.

Wonders of Plant Life Reproduced in Glass.

[Concluded from front cover.]

The flower of wild oats reproduced in the engraving herewith is almost entirely the work of the glass blower, aided by drawings of what can be observed thru the microscope. The glass blower's equipment is the simplest. He has two blowpipe gas burners, and a small stock of solid glass rods and tubes, uncolored, opal and tinted when a ground color is desired, to aid the artists later. With a specimen of the plant in formalin solution before him and guided also by the drawing the blower melts the glass into threads of the desired form, adding part to part until the flower is complete. For the flower of the cannon-ball tree about 600 tiny pieces of fragile glass were made for each blossom.

The spikelet of wild oats shown in the engraving herewith has its stem, each branch and oats made of glass. Next to the right is the single flower, much enlarged, also of glass. Below to the right is the inside of the flower as seen in the microscope, enlarged in the exhibit about 20 times. In the lower corner is one oat, a handsome specimen, but it is wild and would have to grade "sample." The grain dealer will note that the artist-glass blower did not fail to reproduce the crook in the bristle, characteristic of the wild oat.

Handling Milo Maize in the Head.

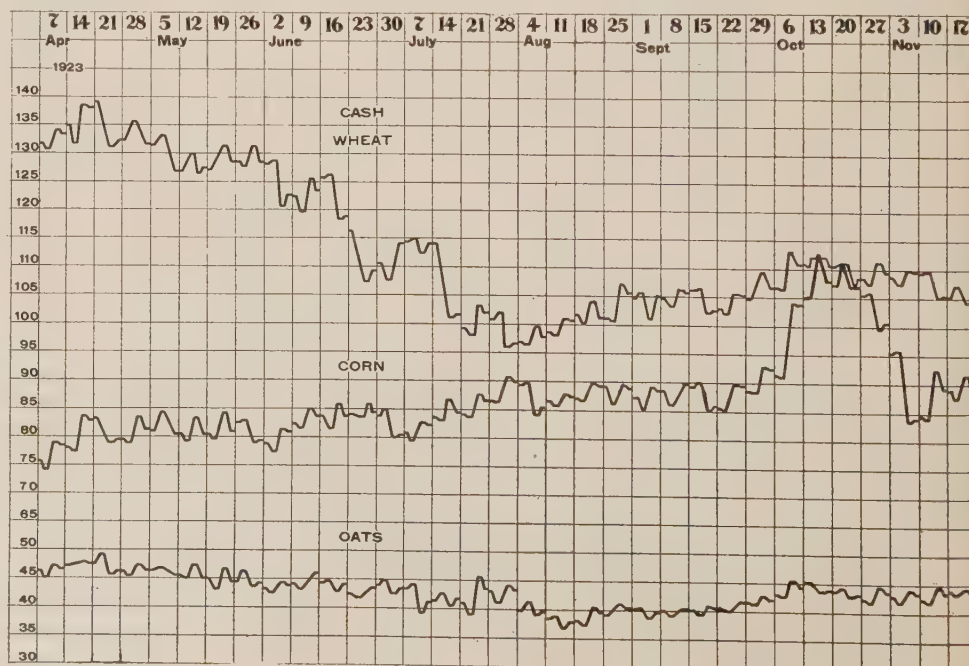
Fort Worth, Tex.—Maize heads are sold by the ton, and while there is no official grade on them, the quality is described on the inspection certificate in just about the same manner as ear corn. They are usually sold to be sound, dry, reasonably heavy, bright or slightly stained. Maize heads at the present time are selling at \$31 per ton, while threshed maize is selling from \$2.20 to \$2.25 per hundredweight, delivered. There is about two and one-half to three inches of stem left on the heads. They are cut just as closely as they possibly can be. They are cut by hand, as machine-cut heads have an unusually long stem of about six inches and the buyers do not care to buy that class of heads.

There is nothing that can prevent the heating of maize heads except that they be loaded absolutely dry. We are having more trouble with maize heads at the present time due to heating than we have ever had in the history of this market. This is caused by the recent spell of wet weather, which has lasted for several weeks. The heads were loaded apparently dry. They contained, evidently, a certain amount of moisture, or rather more than the average amount, and being in the closed box-car and the rainy weather prevailing caused them to sweat. The sweat would rise to the roof of the car then drop back on the heads, which would cause them to begin sprouting, and in turn cause them to begin heating. We have had many cars arrive here hot, wet and sprouting, due to this. We have issued advice to our shippers to discontinue loading heads for the time being, or rather until the weather is clear and permits the heads to become absolutely dry, then they can remain in the box-car indefinitely without heating. The threshed maize has been arriving here in heating condition also, due to this fact, and was not damp when loaded. Sorghum grains this season will practically all be damaged to a certain extent.

The facilities for placing maize heads in the cars and removing them are meager. They are hauled to the car door in large wagons and pitched in with a pitchfork or a scoop, and are unloaded in the same manner.—Transit Grain & Commission Company.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from April 1 to Nov. 17.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.—The total yields of the principal field crops in Canada are estimated as follows, last year's final estimate being given in brackets: Wheat, 469,761,000 (399,786,400); oats, 531,378,000 (491,239,000); barley, 80,357,000 (71,865,300); rye, 26,936,700 (32,373,400); peas, 3,258,500 (3,428,600); beans, 1,360,600 (1,303,300); buckwheat, 10,059,000 (9,701,200); mixed grains, 29,090,000 (27,707,700); flax, 6,942,000 (5,008,500); corn for husking, 16,376,000 (13,798,000). The average yield in bushels per acre for the whole of Canada in 1923, with last year's averages given in brackets, are reported as follows: Wheat, 20% (17%); oats, 38% (33%); barley, 28½ (27½); rye, 18½ (15½); peas, 17 (18); beans, 17½ (16½); buckwheat, 22½ (22½); mixed grains, 33½ (35½); flax, 11 (8.85); corn for husking, 48½ (43½). The estimates for the three prairie provinces are as follows, the 1922 totals being given in brackets: Wheat, 446,570,000 (375,194,000); oats, 345,797,000 (289,660,000); barley, 62,569,000 (53,612,000); rye, 24,143,000 (29,429,000); flaxseed, 6,793,000 (4,901,700). By provinces the yields are: Manitoba—Wheat, 36,481,000 (60,051,000); oats, 66,140,000 (74,433,000); barley, 30,094,000 (28,863,000); rye, 5,234,000 (7,078,000); flaxseed, 1,395,000 (734,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat, 252,622,000 (250,167,000); oats, 189,652,000 (179,708,000); barley, 19,052,000 (18,511,000); rye, 9,387,000 (16,164,000); flaxseed, 5,239,000 (4,079,000). Alberta—Wheat, 157,467,000 (64,976,000); oats, 90,005,000 (35,519,000); barley, 13,423,000 (6,238,000); rye, 9,522,000 (6,187,000); flaxseed, 159,000 (88,700).—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

IDAHO.

Lewiston, Ida., Nov. 20.—Farmers around Lewiston are about finished with fall seeding. Acreage is about the same as last year.—Peter Muench, agt., Pacific Coast Elevator Co.

INDIANA.

Edgerton, Ind., Nov. 15.—Corn is making from 50 to 80 bus. per acre.—J. E. Augspurger, mgr., Edgerton Grain & Coal Co.

Cates, Ind., Nov. 13.—Wheat looking good, considering late sowing. About 80% acreage sown to wheat.—M. Conover.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 12.—The corn crop now being harvested in Indiana from the standpoint of quality is a very poor one; especially is this true in the central third of the state where a heavy frost on September 14 damaged many fields so badly the crop will hardly be fit for anything. Frost in October caught some of the later fields in the northern third of the state and a few in the southern third. The

average yield, however, is placed at 38.5 bus. per acre, from which a total production of 185,300,000 bus. is estimated, compared with 176,305,000 bus. harvested last year, and a five-year average of 181,607,000 bus. In consideration of the above it should be remembered that only 78% of the crop, or 144,534,000 bus., is of merchantable quality. Another thing to take into consideration is that 10% of the acreage will be cut for silage and 16% will be hogged off or used for forage, leaving 74% to be harvested for grain. There was but little insect damage to the crop this year, but much of it is down badly and some mold has developed which is causing farmers some apprehension. It is estimated that the amount remaining on farms from the previous year's crop is only 4,408,000 bus., one of the smallest carryovers in many years.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Ind. Legislative Ref. Bureau.

IOWA.

Early, Ia., Nov. 21.—Corn will be out of the field next week. Some is bad.—Fred W. Scott.

Clearfield, Ia., Nov. 10.—Weather is fine the last two weeks and corn husking is progressing very rapid. The corn is drying out in fine shape and will make a good yield.—Garver Grain Co., G. G. G.

NEBRASKA.

Primrose, Neb.—New corn coming in high in moisture grading 4-5-6.—Farmers Elev. Co., F. W. Kusek, mgr.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Armourdale (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—Crops here were very poor on account of black rust. Ruby and durum came thru in good shape. Barley is light. Oats are good. Potatoes are good. Corn is good.—E. C. Umbreit.

OKLAHOMA.

Granite, Okla., Nov. 12.—This locality is experiencing the unusual in having a fall so wet. The farmers cannot sow their wheat, otherwise there would be a large acreage sown.—Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Oscar M. Hayes, acting mgr.

Enid, Okla., Nov. 10.—We have ideal weather here at the present and the farmers are finishing the planting of their wheat crop. The growing wheat never looked finer and while the acreage is cut some we are assured of a good prospect for the coming year.—W. M. Randels.

TEXAS.

Kings Mill, Tex., Nov. 9.—No wheat to speak of has been sowed yet as it has been raining here since Sept. 14, will be able to plant about the 12th. Maize no good as so much rain. Feed-stuff is rotting in the fields and there will not be much row crop harvested here. No milo shipped as it will all be needed for home use.—Ecla Grain Co., J. H. Johnson.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Harvesting and husking of corn has been making rapid progress. Yields in many sections have been running below expectations and unusually high moisture content is reported by many states. Much corn is soft and chaffy and good drying weather is badly needed in a large part of the corn belt. Molding in the shocks is prevalent in a few sections. The quality of the crop is lower than

usual and the per cent of merchantable corn harvested will be rather low. Seeding of winter grains has proceeded favorably on the whole with prospects of smaller acreages than last year. Weather and soil conditions have been generally favorable for germination. Where up, the crops are usually in excellent condition. In some western and southwestern states rains and wet soil have delayed seeding and some early sown wheat is rotting in the ground, tho not over a wide area. Broom corn harvest is practically completed with quality not generally up to the average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

International Grain and Hay Show.

Last year's record at the International Grain and Hay Show has been smashed by over one thousand entries for the coming competitions which will be held in Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, according to Assistant Superintendent W. Q. Fitch today. Final check of the entry books shows an increase in nearly every department and a grand total of 5,046 samples of grain, small seeds and hay, which will compete for the championships of the world at the Fifth International Grain and Hay Show during the first week in December.

A regular increase of about seven hundred entries has been registered each year since the inception of the show, but this time the rate of increase is far greater than ever before. When the first session was held in 1919 only fifteen hundred samples competed, the following year this was increased to twenty-two hundred, and in 1921 the totals reached thirty-three hundred. Last year it was thought that the climax had been reached when 4,039 entries were received and the management of the show was as surprised as anyone when the final count today revealed the fact that the five thousand mark had been passed. Nearly every state in the Union and Province in Canada is included in the entries which have been received for the coming show. Eight samples of corn have also been sent from South Africa.

Chairman George S. Bridge, of the Grain and Hay Show Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, which organization has offered liberal prizes for the winning samples each year and will pay out over \$12,000 in 1,260 premiums to the fortunate contestants at the coming show, said: "We are delighted with the response which has come from all parts of the continent in our efforts to improve the field crops of America. Better crops can be grown from pedigreed seed just the same as live stock can be improved by the use of registered animals.

"It is noteworthy that practically every one of the famous farmers who have captured championship honors at this show in the past is again represented by his choicest products at the coming show. The list of entries also includes many new names in International circles and before the final awards are made it is expected that some very close competitions will be staged. The immense exhibition halls have all been re-arranged in order to provide room for the largely increased number of entries and the throngs of visitors who will come from every part of the continent to inspect the wonderful display."

MISSOURI CLAIMS the distinction of being first in the manufacture of corn-cob pipes. Its corn-cob pipe factories have a capacity sufficient to produce 25,000,000 pipes per year. Have a smoke.

THOS. D. CAMPBELL, who is now cultivating more than 100,000 acres in the vicinity of Hardin, Mont., and planting most of it to wheat seems to have overlooked the Dept. of Agriculture's figures on the cost of producing wheat. He must have lost a fortune last year and again this year, still this poor farmer continues to lease more and more acres so as to produce more wheat. Funny he has not appealed to the demagogues at Washington to save him from bankruptcy.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

DECEMBER WHEAT													
	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Chicago	103	102½	103½	103½	103	101½	101½	102½	102½	102½	104	102½	103
Kansas City	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	98½	99½	99	99½	100	99½	97½
St. Louis	104½	104½	104½	105	104	103½	103½	104½	103½	104½	105½	104½	104½
Minneapolis	108½	108½	109½	110½	109½	108½	108½	109½	108½	108½	110	109½	109
Duluth (Durum)	94½	94½	94½	95½	94½	94½	94½	95½	96½	96½	99	97½	97½
Winnipeg	93	93	93½	93½	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Milwaukee	103	102½	103½	103½	102½	101½	101½	102½	102½	102½	104	102½	103
DECEMBER CORN													
Chicago	75½	76½	76½	75½	74½	73½	73	74	73½	73½	73½	72½	72½
Kansas City	72	72	72½	72½	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½	68½	68½	68	67½
St. Louis	77½	77½	78	77½	76½	76	75½	75½	75	74½	75½	74½	73½
Milwaukee	75½	76½	76½	75½	74½	73½	73½	74	73½	73	73½	72½	72½
DECEMBER OATS													
Chicago	41½	41½	41½	42	42	41½	41½	42	42½	42½	43	42½	42½
Kansas City	41½	41½	41½	41½	41	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Minneapolis	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	38½	37½	38½	38½	38½	39½	39½	38½
Winnipeg	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½
Milwaukee	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42	42	42½	42½	42½	42½
DECEMBER RYE													
Chicago	67½	67½	68	68½	67½	67½	68	68½	68	68½	69	68	67½
Minneapolis	60½	60½	61	61½	61½	61½	61½	62½	62½	62½	63½	62½	62½
Duluth	64½	64½	63½	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65½	64	63½
Winnipeg	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½	62½	62½	63	63½	63½	65½	64½	65½
DECEMBER BARLEY													
Minneapolis	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Winnipeg	50	50	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	51½	50½	50½	51½	52	52½

Volume of Trade in Chicago Grain Pit.

Altho the clearing house of the Chicago Board of Trade, after the close of business every day, had a record of every trade made and calculated, the sums due or payable to every clearing house member in dollars and cents, no information ever was given out as to the number of bushels of any futures bought or sold.

Observers in the pit might note that some one sold a million bushels or that trade had been heavy or light; but one man's guess was as good as another's and no definite information was available until the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Capper-Tincher law, required the brokers to make a daily statement of all grain trades.

Thru the enterprise of J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor, there is published herewith for the first time an accurate chart of the volume of business in wheat during the entire period of the 250 days that the May delivery was dealt in on the Chicago Board of Trade. Fortunately for students of the market the 1923 future went out at about the price where it started, about \$1.12 per bushel.

The chart shows how the price of wheat went up when speculation increased and how the price dropped when speculators retired from the market, whether voluntarily or frightened out by the threat of governmental interference.

On days that the volume of business was ab-

normally heavy it can be ascertained that the big trade did not originate on the Board, but was due to some extraneous influence such as a war rumor, found in the daily newspapers of the date. In giving out the chart, Mr. Duvel stated:

"This is a part of the information we expect to furnish the trade and the public from time to time. A careful study of the chart will reveal many important records of market movements and conditions. It is hoped that facts of this character will help bring about a better understanding by the general public as to the functions of grain exchanges."

Federal Grades for Rice.

Grades for rough rice and revised grades for milled rice have been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The grades are the result of extensive research relating to the various phases of the rice industry, including production and milling; the general quality of the average rice crop; milling quality and trade practices and requirements.

The classifications for rough rice are: Long rough rice, short rough rice, round rough rice and mixed rough rice. Classes for milled rice are: Long milled rice, short milled rice, round milled rice, mixed milled rice, second head milled rice, screenings milled rice and brewers' milled rice.

After the rice trade has been regulated a

couple years by the bureaucrats of the Federal Government its members will wish they had done their own grading and kept control of their own business.

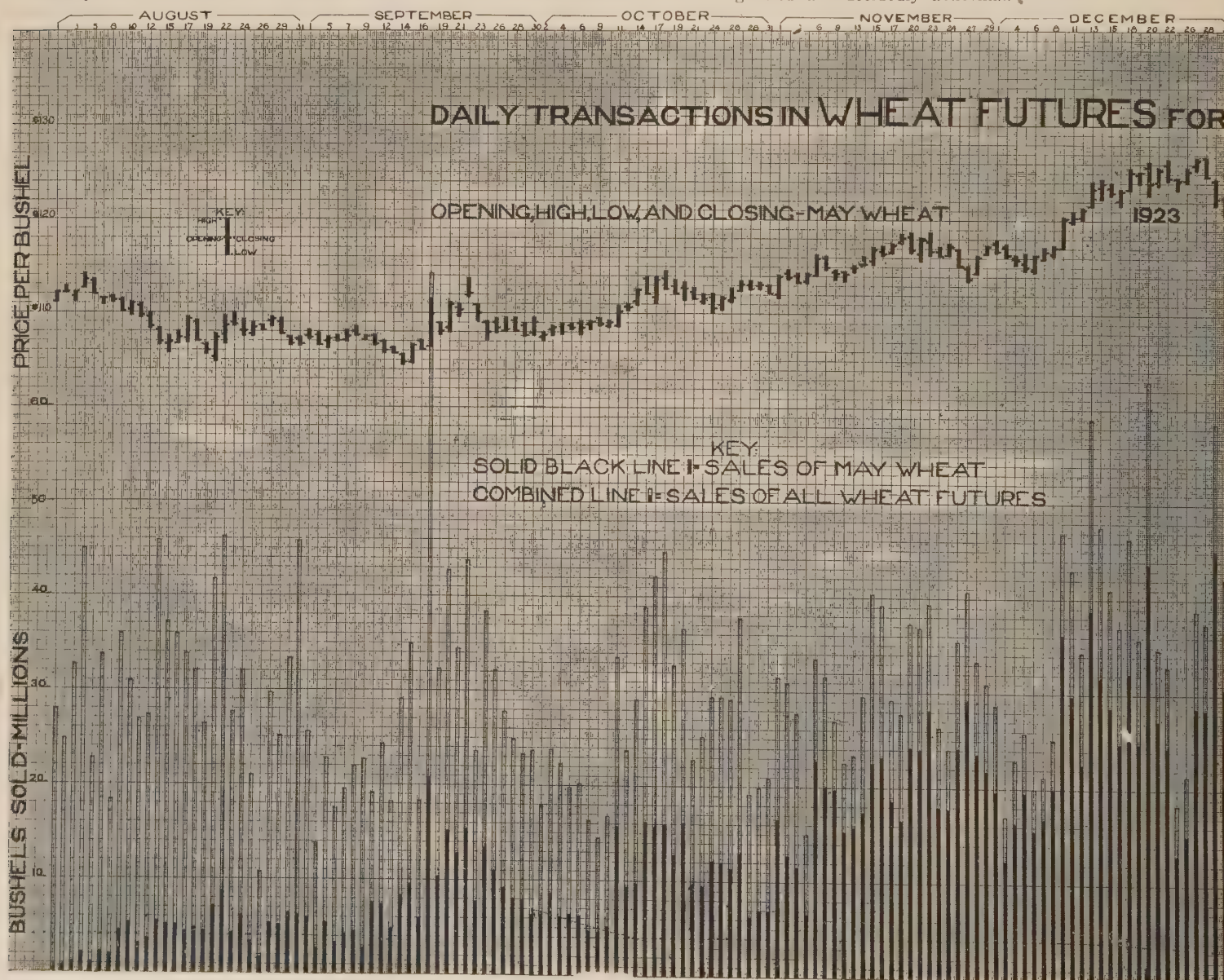
Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Pine Tree in Timothy.

A young man came into our elevator and asked for a bushel of timothy seed. I showed him some Pine Tree brand which he carefully examined. Then I showed him some home grown seed. He looked at it and replied, "Gee, there is some Pine Tree in that too, ain't there?"—A. T. & S. E. Co.

AN INVESTIGATION, being made by Sec'y Wallace as to whether the present low prices being paid for hogs are the result of undue influences, brings out the interesting fact that, over a period of fifty years the value of 100 pounds of hogs has been approximately the same as eleven bushels of No. 2 corn at Chicago prices. Lately, however, the price of hogs has taken such a drop as compared with the rising prices of corn that the present ratio is decidedly abnormal.



Daily Opening, High, Low and Close of May Wheat and Daily Total Sales of May and all Wheat Futures on the Chicago Board of Trade from Aug. 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923. [See facing page.]

Death of T. A. Grier.

The death of Thomas A. Grier at Peoria, Ill., on Nov. 15 was totally unexpected.

At no time recently had he complained of feeling ill. During the day he had been at the offices of the Murphy-Grier Co. in the Board of Trade building, and chatted with friends and associates as usual. After dinner he spent the evening playing cards with his wife and grandson, retiring about 10:30 o'clock. About 2:15 a. m. Mrs. Grier was aroused by a noise in his room and reached his bedside just as he breathed his last.

Hardening of the arteries about the heart was the cause of death in the opinion of the family physician who was called immediately. This had been growing on him for some time, but he had kept his family in ignorance of this condition. Four years ago he had a severe illness and since had never been as robust, altho he continued his activities as formerly, despite his advanced age of 73 years.

Mr. Grier was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mar. 1, 1850, and a year later his father, John C. Grier, removed to Peoria, engaging in the packing and lumber and later in the grain business. Mr. Grier was educated in the Peoria public schools. At the age of 16 he found employment in a bank and 6 years later entered the employ of his brothers, R. C. and D. P. Grier, in the grain business. Later he became a member of the firm. Both his brothers died and he formed the firm of T. A. Grier & Co.,

now the Murphy-Grier Co., of which he was president.

Always a leader in civic affairs he was largely instrumental in having the Burlington Elevator built for the benefit of the trade. For many years he was pres. of the Burlington Elevator



Thomas A. Grier, Peoria, Ill., Deceased.

Co., and of the Peoria Railway Terminal Co., of which he was one of the backers. He had been president of the Peoria Ass'n of Commerce, Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Coun-

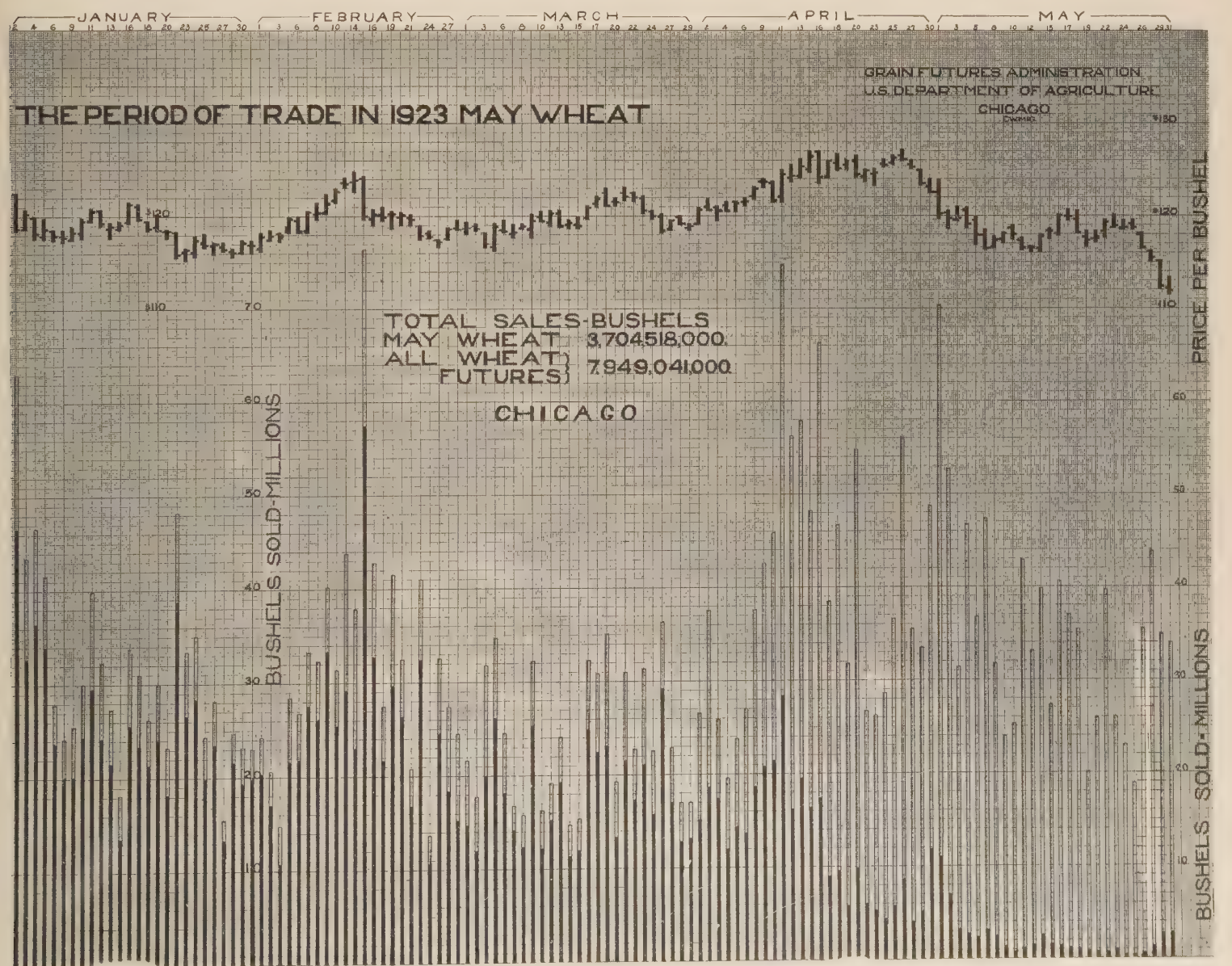
try Club, as well as the Peoria Board of Trade. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Grier was thoroly well informed at all times and in his urbane manner was always master of any difficult situation. When no one else would buy or sell grain those desiring to trade would find him willing to make concessions in order to do business, even tho there might be nothing in it for him. Open hearted frankness, sincerity, deep seated honesty and integrity, coupled with a jovial good nature were characteristics that won him the esteem and good will of every one. To deal with him was to become a friend.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Bancroft Clarke, of one of Peoria's oldest families, and four of their five children are still living. Thomas Grier of the City of Mexico, Samuel C. Grier of Charleston, W. Va., Mrs. H. B. Jamison and Mrs. Will A. Jack. A sister, Mrs. Jack, also survives him.

A comite of the Board of Trade was named to adopt resolutions expressing sympathy for the bereaved family.

GERMAN PEOPLE have lost all confidence in paper marks reports Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison who is now visiting Germany. Except in large cities where an exchange office is close at hand, sellers of commodities will not accept marks at all. The home market is closed down and no goods are being sold. Farmers refuse to part with foodstuffs.



Economic Position of Agriculture in the Northwest

By John H. Rich, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

In the northwestern grain area are 388,242 farms, embracing 72,250,000 acres. It is noticeable that in the well diversified sections, the amount of agricultural distress is vastly less than in the grain areas. The former were the areas which years ago underwent forced abandonment of one-crop farming. A survey of the circumstances and condition of 203,040 farmers within the area properly classified as wholly or principally grain raising, discloses many important facts.

Bankruptcy.—Of the total number, 5,388 are bankrupt or being foreclosed; 9,302 so involved as to be in imminent danger of bankruptcy; and 4,959 have been forced to abandon their farms and leave the country. In view of the inclusion of those who have abandoned their land in the number of those bankrupt, the survey indicates a total of 14,690 as having failed, or 7.2 per cent. The percentage by states is interesting, and is as follows: Montana, 17.7%; North Dakota, 10.5%; Northwestern Wisconsin, 3%; Minnesota, 3.7%; South Dakota, 7.3%; Northern Michigan, 2.8%.

The reason for the radical drop in the percentage of failure in North Dakota as compared with Montana, and in Minnesota as compared with either of the Dakotas, is not clear except to those who understand the character of colonization in Montana, the type of men who engaged in farming in that area, and the conditions under which their farm operations were attempted. Montana's heavy proportion of failure is a reflection of unwise colonization methods, of sincere but unfortunate attempts to farm non-agricultural and marginal lands, and of results that were inevitable after a period of years had clearly demonstrated the moderate probability of success upon unsuitable land and under adverse conditions.

Incompetent "Farmers."—In the area of heaviest failure in that state, 51 per cent of those who went upon the land were without previous farming experience, and 30 per cent had "no capital." Among them were men from 63 occupations other than farming. There were two circus musicians, a paper hanger, a sailor, a sea-going engineer, two wrestlers, two barbers, a cigar-maker, a race horse man, a bricklayer, an undertaker, a deep sea diver, six "old maids," a milliner, and a professional gambler. They came from 33 different states, but of those who had obtained any previous farming experience more than half are still on the land. The attempt of inexperienced and unfit men to succeed under conditions requiring a high type of agricultural ability and experience, produce its natural results.

North Dakota's rate of failure is traceable in part to the same conditions and in part to the persistent adherence to one-crop farming, lack of rotation, and to the attempt to farm too much land. It is also due in part to the failure to build up reserves against poor years—a policy which the Mandan Indians followed consistently for 300 years in that state, before they had even been discovered by the whites.

Panaceas Not New.—There is nothing new in the proposals which have come from agriculture for the relief of its depressed condition. It has been noted that during the reactions following the Civil War, farmers turned to co-operative buying and selling, demanded reductions in the cost of transportation, and demanded that the United States Government increase the circulating medium. The proposals so far advanced in behalf of agriculture are identical with these, with the exception that instead of asking for increased currency circulation, agriculture has asked for and received new credit machinery, such as

neither the farmers or any class of business in this or any other country have ever before enjoyed. This consists of the revived War Finance Corporation, the Federal land bank system, intermediate credit banks, national agricultural credit corporations, rediscount corporations, land loan and rural credit mechanisms of numerous states, joint stock land banks, liberalization of the powers of national banks to make farm loans, and a very important broadening in the discount powers of the Federal reserve banks as to agricultural and live stock paper. A former Secretary of the Treasury estimates that five billions of dollars of credit have thus been made available to American farmers.

Co-operative Marketing.—As in the early 70's, there has been a revival of proposals for co-operative organization on a very broad scale. The success of co-operative enterprises in other parts of the country is cited as evidence that the co-operative plan which is at present popular may be applied with equal success to wheat. Whether the results of co-operative effort as applied to commodities growing within a limited area and differing from wheat in their relation to world production and world markets, may be expected when applied to a grain crop, the price of which is governed by the surplus and fixed in Liverpool, is questionable. Very likely the result can only be determined by experiments.

Co-operation in wheat involves business and organization problems of tremendous magnitude, since in the northwestern area alone, wheat farmers numbering approximately 250,000 are scattered over a territory 1,000 miles wide.

Selling is Not the Farmer's Problem.—It can not be too forcefully repeated that the problem of the wheat farmer is not to organize for the handling and sale of the wheat he now grows, but to improve yields sufficiently to make wheat a business proposition.

Reduction in Freight Rates.—The history of the early 70's has repeated itself in the insistence of farmers for a drastic reduction of transportation rates. Much misinformation about transportation facts has been disseminated and many farmers have been led to believe that the railroads enjoy a fixed rate of income guaranteed by the Government, and therefore have an advantage over agriculture in which there is no guaranteed return. No such guaranty exists. Under the Transportation Act, northwestern lines are permitted a return of 5½ per cent, but only when earned. The same causes which have depressed agriculture have depressed railroad revenues. At no time since the adoption of the Transportation Act have the revenues of the northwestern grain carrying lines shown any prospect of reaching the rate of return established but not guaranteed by the Government. In fact, their earnings for the first nine months of 1923 were about one-sixth the average earnings of a well managed grocery store.

In Minnesota, the average freight rate amounted to only 6.5 per cent of the average September terminal price for No. 1 Dark Northern wheat. In North and South Dakota, the average freight rate amounted to 9.6 per cent of the terminal price, and in Montana, where the transportation distances to market are from 600 to 1,200 miles, it amounted to 18.2 per cent. Interesting as these percentages are as evidence of economical transportation of grain, it must be borne in mind that freight rates are not, and should not be based upon price, but upon the value of the service

rendered and the cost of supplying it. In the 1923 crop, the average production of wheat per farm was 6060 bushels. In North and South Dakota, even so drastic a reduction as a cut of 25 per cent in freight rates on wheat, would have helped the average farmer to the extent of only \$24.24.

World Does Not Owe Farmer a Living.—What has been said of the essential character of the principle that railroad rates must be based upon the value of service rendered and cost of supplying it, forcibly suggests a common argument of the farmer, that he should have a guaranteed return based upon the "cost of service"—cost of producing his crops plus a profit. This argument has appealed very forcibly to those who have been led to believe that the return to the railroad is based on government valuations and a guaranty. There are sharp differences between the economic relationships and position of the railroad and the relationship and position of the farmer. Transportation is a semi-public private business. It is recognized as a public service, and is under official regulation of the United States Government through the Interstate Commerce Commission; by the United States Railway Labor Board, and by the various commonwealths. The rates it may charge and the wages it must pay are governed by law and regulation, and its freedom of action is circumscribed in every direction. It has no discretion in originating traffic, but must take what its territory affords. Like the farmer, it is subject to the vicissitudes of good and bad years.

The farmer is under no regulation or control by law. His freedom in organizing his operations, determining from what source he shall seek his revenues, and in employing his personal initiative and resourcefulness to the highest degree, is in no respect impaired. While it would undoubtedly be to the public interest that the farmer receive not only his costs but a satisfying profit in addition, it is doubtful whether the farmer himself, in order to receive this benefit, would desire to put himself in the position of the railroad and submit to the same regulations and restrictions. A shorter and better way to the attainment of costs plus a profit, lies in the exercise of the individual freedom which is one of agriculture's greatest assets and attractions, the elimination of unprofitable lines of endeavor, and the substitution of production in which there is a profit.

The number of motor cars upon farms and in towns of less than 1,000 people in the agricultural state of South Dakota is exceeded by only four states in the Union—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the agricultural state of Iowa and the agricultural state of Nebraska. The number of motor cars on farms and in the smaller towns of North Dakota is exceeded by only five other states. South Dakota's cities and towns are unimportant industrially and have practically nothing behind them but agriculture. Yet in communities of more than 1,000 people, the number of motor cars per thousand is the highest of any state in the Union. The agricultural states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, are among 10 states of the Union leading in the number of motor cars per thousand of rural population. While a motor car is a convenience rather than a farm asset, the facts prove the ability of the farmers to indulge in conveniences as well as necessities.

Neither organization among the farmers, proposals for legislation, nor attempts to reverse the decline of wheat and flour exports can touch the real heart of the wheat problem, which is, that the average production has fallen to a point so low that stimulation of price is likely to make very little difference to the wheat farmer as an individual, who must first consider not whether the price is high or low, but how many bushels of wheat he has to sell.

The conclusions I have reached with reference to this subject are as follows:

1. The serious problems confronting farmers in the northwestern grain raising area are the product of economic causes and are not to be cured by political or legislative processes.
2. The failures, foreclosures, and abandonment of land that have occurred are an inevitable part of a profound change and readjustment of agricultural conditions parallel to the reactions of the Civil War in the western areas then devoted to grain. They will continue until they have run their course, although they have probably reached their peak.
3. The future of agriculture in the northwestern grain raising area has not been impaired. It has not lost an appreciable percentage of its capable men. It has been undergoing a drastic purging process involving the elimination of the unfit, the deflation of excessive land values, the collapse of credits built on an unsound basis, the wiping out of farming operations on marginal lands, and changes in the type of production and agricultural methods, which are tending toward the establishment of the business upon a sound basis.
4. Failures, abandonment of land, foreclosures, and other results of depression and distress in this area, have been given an emphasis out of proportion to their importance. The percentage of failure among the grain raising farmers is not greater than the percentage of failure of banks in the grain raising area, and is approximately the same as the mortality in commercial business within the same sections. The failure of those in farming looms larger only because the number is far greater than the number engaged in banking or other business activities.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATION has been put into effect, in South Africa, governing the export of maize to England and other foreign countries: Bags containing maize intended for export to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe shall not be branded with any marks other than grade marks.

G. A. COLLIER, of the hay, feed and seed division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just completed a tour thru Minneapolis, Chicago and other important grain markets in the Central West, where he studied the grain market, with a view of further development of the market news service. His trip also had bearing on plans for broadcasting by radio and distributing the regular weekly grain market reviews. The press, the telegraph and the telephone have performed this service satisfactorily for many years. Why duplicate this service? It is not the province of Government to serve in any capacity.

Co-operatives Meet at Omaha.

More than 300 members, friends and delegates attended the annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock State Ass'n at Omaha, Neb., Nov. 20, 21 and 22.

Resolutions opposing price fixing of grain and grain products by Congress, favoring an increase in the emergency tariff on wheat from 30 to 35 cents, and endorsing the St. Lawrence waterway project, were unanimously adopted.

The Omaha Grain Exchange entertained the visitors most royally. A banquet was served to more than 500 persons, and prizes were offered those present as part of the entertainment.

J. J. Kuhn, traffic manager of the exchange, spoke briefly about the railroads and rates question.

Frank S. Howell described the functions of the exchange and gave the history of its foundation.

Agricultural and railway situations were discussed by N. H. Loomis of the Union Pacific Railway.

Grain dealers and members of the ass'n who were unable to attend "listened in" to the proceedings which were broadcast from the exchange broadcasting station WAAW.

Death of James W. Sale.

James W. Sale, 49 years a leading, respected and loved citizen of Bluffton, Ind., president of the Studebaker Grain & Seed Co., and Treasurer of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co., has passed down the long, long trail, deeply mourned by a host of admiring friends in the grain, hay and fieldseed trades.

He was one of the incorporators of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and had served the trade as director of that company for 21 years, most of the time as treasurer and director.

A charter member of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, he had performed much valuable committee work for both organizations and been honored with the Presidency of the Hay Ass'n. He had also been honored with the presidency of the Indiana Bankers Ass'n. He was one of the organizers of the Marion & Bluffton Traction Co., and for years served it as President.

His kindly, modest demeanor made friends of all who came to know him. His high ideals and earnest frankness won the confidence of men.

James W. Sale was born in Manchester, Indiana, Aug. 1, 1858. His father was a Methodist minister, who later presided over the church in Bluffton, which his son afterwards served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

In 1885, Mr. Sale, after serving several local firms as bookkeeper, accepted a partnership with Waring, Studebaker & Co., and shortly thereafter the firm was changed to Studebaker, Sale & Co. He had been actively identified with the grain, hay and field seed trades for nearly 35 years. For the last year he had been in failing health and died Nov. 18 in a hospital at Richmond of cerebral hemorrhage. In kindly sympathy, the Memorial Com'tee of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, has adopted the following:

"A Hero Has Fallen, a Mighty Man Has Been Taken."

In the death of James W. Sale (Jimmie as he was affectionately called by all who knew him),



James W. Sale, Bluffton, Ind., Deceased.

the National Hay Ass'n has lost one of its most consistent friends and loyal supporters. The Studebaker Grain & Seed Co., of which he was President and General Manager, joined the National Hay Ass'n soon after its organization and was represented at practically every annual meeting by Mr. Sale.

He was unanimously elected President of this organization at its Baltimore meeting in August, 1899. His administration was a splendid one and under his skillful leadership, the Association took advance ground on many problems then confronting the country and hay trade. He afterwards served on the Board of Directors for two terms, was a member of many important committees, such as Grades and Arbitration, later was chairman of a committee that revised and in fact re-wrote the Constitution and By-Laws and made it the workable document it now is. He was chairman of the committee that perfected the organization of the Former Presidents Association of the National Hay Ass'n and was its first President.

He was a man who admirably filled every position in life, every task well done, every duty performed to the utmost of his ability. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, an Elk, a charter member of the Bluffton Rotary Club, and took an active part in everything that went to build up his town, state and country. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Feeble Minded at Fort Wayne, Ind., he being honored by receiving this appointment from five different Governors.

As a husband, he was ideal; as a father, most kind; as a friend, steadfast, loyal and true. In every walk of life he met the acid test and came out untarnished.

Therefore be it resolved that in the death of James W. Sale, the National Hay Ass'n has met with an irreparable loss that time only can heal.

H. E. NIEMEYER,
J. A. BRUBAKER,
P. E. GOODRICH,
Memorial Committee.

Shipper's Weight Binding.

The Dustin Grain Co. sold 66,000 lbs. of corn at \$2.14 per bushel to R. C. Nash for delivery at Wellston, Okla., shipper's weight to govern.

To fill the sale the Dustin Grain Co. bought of the Morrison Grain Co., at Golden, Mo., 66,000 lbs., which was duly loaded, with B/L attached to shipper's certified weight certificate.

The Frisco weighed the car en route at Monnett, Mo., as containing 69,900 lbs., and believing the car to be overloaded, took out 3,900 lbs., and noted its action on the way bill. Nash did not know this when he took up the B/L and paid draft for 66,000 lbs. After he found out that the railroad company had taken out 3,900 lbs. he brot suit for its value, \$159.23, against John Barton Payne, Director-General of Railroad, and the Dustin Grain Co., alleging that he was entitled to everything in the car on the basis of shipper's weight.

The Morrison Grain Co., shipper, already had made claim against the railroad company for the corn removed from the car and had been paid the money, and had transmitted the money so received to the Dustin Grain Co., the only other party it knew in the transaction, the corn going to Wellston on B/L, notify Dustin Grain Co.

Nash got judgment against both defendants in the district court of Lincoln County, but on appeal, by both, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, on Sept. 25, 1923, dismissed the action against the railroad company and affirmed the judgment against the Dustin Grain Co., stating:

The contract between the parties clearly provided for shipper's weight to govern, and the purchaser was not bound to accept and pay for the grain, on the carrier's weight, even though the car contained more than 66,000 pounds of grain. This was not a matter of concern for the Dustin Grain Co., so long as the shipper did not complain.

The shipper's weight could only be questioned on the ground of fraud or mistake. Later Morrison Grain Co. made a claim against the carrier for the value of the corn removed from the car, which the carrier paid to the shipper. Morrison Grain Co. later transmitted this sum of money to the Dustin Grain Co. Liability is alone with the Dustin Grain Co.

We therefore recommend that the judgment against the Dustin Grain Co. be affirmed, and that the judgment against John Barton Payne as Federal Agent be reversed and remanded, with directions to dismiss the action against the Federal Agent.—218 Pac. Rep. 838.

Annual Meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Four hundred traffic men, members and prospective members of the National Industrial Traffic League, held their annual meeting in the Hotel Sherman at Chicago Nov. 14 and 15. Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the Merchants Exchange at St. Louis and president of the league, presided. Many of those in attendance came in response to an invitation by the league and were thus permitted to gain first-hand knowledge of its function and its value as an organization.

The Wednesday morning session was opened by a brief introductory speech by Executive Sec'y Joseph H. Beek.

The executive com'te presented its report, which contained, in part, a resolution deploring the meagre appropriation to the Interstate Commerce Commission resulting in material reductions in salary and expense allowances and thus tending to drive away expert examiners. The resolution further goes on to petition congress to make adequate salary and expense appropriations, to enact an amendment to the classification act, and to make sufficient increase in appropriations to enable proper conduct of valuation work. In concluding its report, the executive com'te announced that the next annual meeting will be held in New York City, Nov. 19-20, 1924.

The report of the legislative com'te, given by R. C. Fulbright of Houston, Tex., presented information tending to show that, while the railroads were unable to handle the heavy traffic tide of 1922, yet they had accomplished a remarkable come-back in 1923, had coped with a heavier traffic than in 1922, and in October had a surplus of over fifty thousand cars. The com'te recommended that the league go on record as being against any sweeping changes in the Interstate Commerce Act which might impose substantial additional burdens upon the transportation systems. Hard work and proper co-operation between railroads and shippers was the remedy suggested by the com'te, rather than governmental experiments with theories of railroad legislation radical or subversive in character. The com'te could only report progress, in its efforts to introduce in congress a measure repealing the war tax on telegraph and telephone messages. The report of the legislative com'te was unanimously approved by the League.

The report of the freight claims com'te, presented by Geo. A. Blair, Chicago, brought out the fact that a satisfactory claim situation existed thruout the league membership. A letter from the Freight Claim Division of the American Railway Ass'n was inserted in the report which purported to show that the General Com'te of the Freight Claim Division was unanimous in its belief that a concealed loss and damage claim should not be declined solely because it had not been presented in the agreed fifteen day period. This letter was sent in response to a communication from the league com'te which had received numerous complaints from members relative to the attitude of some freight claim agents on this point of the agreement between the league and the freight claim agents. Dwelling on the refund of overcharges by carriers, the freight claims com'te report, in part, was as follows:

"There is much dissatisfaction on the part of members of the League, and shippers generally, over the situation created by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Kansas City Southern Railway vs. Wolf et al., decided Feb. 19, 1923, in which it is held that all overcharge claims, upon which suit has not been brought within two years, are barred by the statute. Not only does the statute, as construed in that case, bar the remedy, but it extinguishes the debt.

"Our own counsel, and many other competent and experienced attorneys who have examined the statute, and the decision in the Wolf case, construing it, in the interest of their clients, are of the opinion that it would be technically a violation of law for the carriers to pay indisputable overcharge claims thus barred. It is our information that the carriers generally are availing themselves of the defense provided in that decision, and are declining to pay all overcharge claims upon which suits have not

been filed within the time specified. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, we are clearly of the opinion that the railroads ought to pay these claims. The money was illegally collected, in the first instance. It did not and does not belong to the carriers; it does belong to the shippers from whom it was collected, and although in a technical legal sense the debt has been extinguished, the railroads have acquired no equitable title to the money."

In concluding the report the com'te expressed the hope that, "there is, among the railway executives, some one courageous enough who will take the initiative, and announce that his company will refund the shippers every penny it has illegally collected from them, the law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The membership com'te reported a total membership of 935. Last year there were 986 members on the roster. Resignations, for various reasons, of 94 were received and 43 new members accepted.

The special com'te appointed to reconsider the liability clause in uniform sidetrack agreements reported, thru P. M. Hanson, Granite City, Ill., the chairman, that the league member who had filed a complaint against the liability clause between carriers and shippers had withdrawn it and the com'te was therefore discharged from further action.

Henry L. Goemann, of Toledo, O., presented the following report for the com'te on telegraf liability:

Telegraf Liability.

1. "Liability of telegraf companies for errors in transmitting code messages."

The conference held by the chairman of this com'te and Member R. S. French with Vice President Reynolds of the Postal Telegraf Co. as well as correspondence by the Chairman with Vice President Willever of The Western Union Telegraf Company, has not changed present conditions, and their willingness to assume losses on cipher or obscure messages.

It is the view of our special com'te that all cipher or obscure message be in English dictionary words, and that the telegraf companies be liable for \$500.00, the same as if the message was written in plain words.

2. "Proposed reduction in rates on telegraf and long distance telephone messages."

Several conferences were held with executive officers of the telegraf and telephone companies without any progress made as to the voluntary reductions at this time. Our com'te should recommend that if the League desires to follow the feature that formal complaint must be filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Information we have gathered to date indicates that several other national trade organizations will join in such a complaint.

3. "The question of charge for delivery of messages within the corporate limits of a city where offices are maintained, submitted by Mr. Williamson of Buffalo."

Since this question was submitted to our special com'te on telegraf liability we find it was discussed by the Executive Com'te at the meeting at Chicago, August 31, and after full discussion was laid upon the table, the consensus of opinion being that the auxiliary charge for delivery of messages beyond the free zone in the various cities was just and reasonable.

4. "Regarding legality of the clause inserted by the telegraf companies on their telegraf blanks, the purpose of which is to make the messenger boy in effect the agent of the sender of messages delivered to them for transmission to the telegraf offices."

It seems to us that in view that the tariffs and regulations of telegraf companies are not required to be filed with the Commission, that this subject, as well as the other three be submitted to the League's attorney for opinion and advice as to whether we could file a formal complaint covering these various subjects before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

5. We also recommend that if the League decides to file formal complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission that other national associations interested in the subject be requested to join with the League.

The report was referred to the executive com'te; and it was decided that Mr. Goemann confer with Attorney Walters of the League's counsel with regard to legal action in the way of complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission to get a reduction in telegraf and telephone rates.

The nominating com'te in its report recommended as officers for the ensuing year the following: President, Chas. Rippin, St. Louis;

vice-pres., R. J. Menzies, New York City; treasurer, E. C. Wilmore, Chicago. These nominations were elected.

Thursday Morning Session.

The com'te on highway transportation, in its report, expressed the view that motor trucks operating on the highways in competition with the rail carriers should be governed by the same rules and regulations now controlling other common carriers. The state should be the sole taxing agency, federal, county and municipal governments should be excluded, and the total amount of special taxation should be limited to the sum necessary for administration of the state motor vehicle department and the maintenance of improved highways of the state. This was the substance of the recommendation of com'te on highway transportation and it was approved by the league.

The report of the B/L com'te of which W. R. Scott, Kansas City Board of Trade was chairman, recommended the approval, by the league, of the Hague rules of 1922, for carriage of goods by sea, under Bs/L. C. B. Heinemann, one of the com'te, stood out against such action and a lengthy discussion among the members of the league ensued, the outcome being a decided vote against approving these rules until several important changes are made which will make them more favorable for the shipper. The com'te was directed to review the Hague rules, make such changes as are deemed relevant from the shippers' viewpoint, after which the league will enter into negotiations with the Secretary of State to endeavor to have the changes effected. In its report on delivery of shippers order shipments upon indemnity bonds, the com'te stated:

The com'te has been requested to consider a complaint of the abuse of indemnity bonds covering the delivery of shippers order shipments without the surrender of the B/L. The complaint is that goods are being delivered in this manner under these bonds, while the B/L is allowed to lie in the bank, and that the shipper thereby is deprived of the interest on his money while the draft remains unpaid. It appears that this matter is not regulated by tariff, and that the terms of the bond's are different in different parts of the country. It is also evident that it is a matter peculiarly difficult of policing. The use of shippers' order bills of lading and the indemnity bond in lieu thereof is so widespread that your com'te recommends that nothing be done in the matter unless it shall be made to appear that there is a general interest in the subject.

This section of the report was approved by the league.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

J. M. Belleville, of Pittsburgh, was appointed chairman of the executive com'te and W. H. Chandler, Boston Chamber of Commerce, vice-chairman.

The report of the special com'te concerning railroad consolidation, which advocated opposition to compulsory consolidation was approved by the league.

The com'te on Merchant Marine, of which Seth Mann, New York City, was chairman, proposed, in its report, the following:

Resolved that private enterprise in the ownership and operation of the American Merchant Marine should be encouraged wherever possible, and the Government, either through its Shipping Board or through transports operated by other divisions of the Government, such as the army and navy departments, or otherwise, should not compete with private enterprises; and

Resolved that all government owned or controlled vessels should be withdrawn from freight and passenger business when operated in competition with vessels privately owned or operated.

Government transports are, at the present time, carrying freight and passenger business to Guam. The Panama Railroad Company is a private corporation, and it operates a steamship line between New York and the Canal Zone and conducts a freight and passenger service. The stock of this Panama Railroad Co is entirely owned by the United States Government (See Poor's Manual, Page 350). The steamship line is in direct competition with privately owned lines which serve this section adequately. This steamship line has of late years been operating at a deficit. The net deficit for the year ending June 30, 1922, was \$587,332.45. The Pan-

ama Railroad Co. has not paid dividends since 1905.

There are government owned steamers, at the present time, being operated through the Panama Canal in competition with privately owned steamships. There are, at the present time, sixteen regular companies operating steamers on regular schedules through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in intercoastal business, and one hundred sixty-one ships are engaged in this commerce.

The League approved these resolutions.

Convention Sidelights.

About sixty women folks accompanied the League members to the convention. The wives and friends of Chicago League members graciously entertained them.

Speakers at the banquet, Wednesday night, were Chas. Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., who spoke on railroads, and Harry F. Atwood, who talked on the constitution of the United States. Geo. A. Blair, Chicago, presided as toastmaster.

Grain trade representatives in attendance were: Chas. J. Austin, New York Produce Exchange; J. S. Brown, Chicago Board of Trade; W. A. Bune, St. Louis; J. W. Bingham, Chicago; L. E. Banta, Indianapolis Board of Trade; T. W. Cleworth, Armour Grain Co., Chicago; M. J. Evans, National Ass'n Farm Equip'm't M'f'rs, Chicago; J. W. Enright, Toledo, O.; H. L. Goemann, Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.; C. D. Miller, Chicago; S. J. Meyers, Chicago; M. J. Perry, Minneapolis; L. C. Parshall, Monroe, Mich.; W. R. Scott, Kansas City Board of Trade; A. F. Vandegrift, Louisville Board of Trade.

GRAIN monopoly by the government will be discontinued in Norway this year. The government pledges itself to purchase domestic grain at a figure above import prices and grain importers and dealers obligate themselves to take certain amounts of domestic grains in proportion to the foreign grains brot in. The government grains will be stored for a period of one year to assure a grain reserve at all times. Oats, a more abundant crop, will be purchased by the government at the import price. A low duty will probably be fixed on wheat and wheat flour. The Government's unnecessary purchases creates an artificial condition and boost the costs to consumers.

New Secretary Kansas City Board of Trade.

E. D. Bigelow, after efficiently serving the Kansas City Board of Trade as Secretary for 27 years, resigned recently and was made assistant to the President.

Walter R. Scott, Transportation Commissioner of the Board of Trade, has been made Sec'y to succeed Mr. Bigelow. Mr. Scott was placed in charge of the Transportation Dept. of the Board of Trade in the spring of 1920 and has done such excellent work in that department the directors of the Board of Trade did not hesitate to add the responsibilities of the Secretaryship to his duties.

Before going with the Kansas City Board of Trade, Mr. Scott had much valuable experience in freight traffic work. He did traffic work for the Western Petroleum Refiners Ass'n for two years, was with the Public Utilities Com'n of Kansas under A. E. Helm for three years and was with the Freight Auditing depts. of the A. T. & S. Fe and the Mo. Pacif. railroads for many years.

Since going with the Kansas City Board of Trade, Mr. Scott has represented it in the councils of the National Industrial Traffic League and served as Chairman of the B/I. Com'te. He has also served as Chairman of the Grain & Grain Products Com'te of the Trans Missouri-Kansas Regional Shippers Advisory Board.

Mr. Scott has been so closely connected with the grain trade during recent years that he brings a ripe experience to the consolidated offices of Secretary and Transportation Commissioner, and doubtless he will render a valuable service to the Exchange and the grain trade of the Southwest.

Alberta's New Wheat Pool.

Operation of the latest and largest wheat pool in the world began Oct. 29 last in Alberta, Canada, and for the next five years farmers of that province marketing 60,000,000 bus. of wheat each year will lose from one to fifteen cents on each bushel if the non-success of the pools operated in the United States is a criterion. Not only will they lose by not marketing independently but each farmer will, no doubt, be compelled to wait anywhere from six months to three years for one-quarter of the money due him.

The Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., is the official title and to date has about 25,000 growers contracted, representing a crop area of 2,673,000 acres. Payments being made in advance are made on the basis of 75 cents per bushel for No. 1 northern at Fort William and receipts are given to allow sellers to participate in whatever additional price may be received later, if any.

The original idea of organization was an interprovincial pool to include Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Aaron Sapiro, of United States prune pool fame, was called in and as far as possible the pool was organized and patterned after the pools in operation in California. Mr. Sapiro is acting as consulting general. Manitoba withdrew from the scheme on the ground that it would not be expedient for this year, and Saskatchewan was not taken in because of failure to secure the required number of contracts in its area. Fifty per cent of the total grain in the area was required to be contracted.

Alberta alone made the grade, altho even it did not sign fifty per cent of the total grain. The total signed, 60,000,000 bus., was so close that it went ahead with the pool. After much difficulty in securing elevators to handle the grain and securing financial assistance, officials of the pool announced that grain would be received after Oct. 29.

Instead of purchasing elevators, the trustees made one-year contracts with 16 line companies, whereby 500 elevators are placed at their

disposal or about three-fifths of the total storage in the province. These elevators will handle the pooled grain at a cost of 1 1/4 cents per bushel, plus a 1 cent commission charge and will perform all services for the shipper, including initial payment to producer at elevator point. The elevators will be reimbursed by the pool on presentation of terminal warehouse receipts.

Canadian chartered banks have agreed thru their association to give a line of credit of \$15,000,000 on the security of the pool's warehouse receipts. This will be advanced at 6 1/2 per cent interest.

Chester M. Elliott, formerly with the United Grain Growers, Ltd., is in charge of the general business end and will make western sales. His headquarters are at Calgary. David L. Smith, also formerly with the United Grain Growers, Ltd., is the representative at Winnipeg and will have charge of all eastern shipments.

Trouble: Chairman Wood and Secretary Jackman of the pool are having trouble with the non-pool elevators because of disparaging statements issued by Mr. Wood against elevators that refused to sign a pooled grain-handling contract which would net the elevator signing the contract less per bushel than the elevators of the 16 line companies already signed are receiving. The pool is not willing to sign a contract with non-pool elevators at terms considered fair and reasonable by the elevator operators; therefore statements were made to lead the public to believe that non-pool elevators are antagonistic and against the proposition, whereas the non-pool elevators ask only a fair handling charge. The non-pool elevators recently issued the following statement:

The signing of this contract is not obligatory upon any company. Those companies which have not signed this contract offered the use of their plants, their staffs, their credits, and money to the pool, and upon terms which they considered were properly based on the real principles of the pool. The pool trustees did not see fit to avail themselves of this offer.

The pool management is now loudly contending that non-pool elevators will not handle pool wheat,—notwithstanding the actual fact that non-pool elevators have already handled, and are still handling pool wheat, although they have been refused compensation to the extent of 1c per bushel less than is being paid to so-called pool elevators. The only complaint the pool could find to make against "non-pool" elevators was that these elevators felt if they handled pool wheat they should receive the same compensation as pool elevators.

It is reported that 41 per cent of the wheat acreage in Alberta had signed the pool, and that, approximately 60 per cent of the elevator capacity of Alberta agreed to the pooled-grain handling contract. It is therefore obvious that 60 per cent of the elevator capacity of the province should furnish ample facilities for handling all pooled wheat marketed from 41 per cent of the acreage and those companies which have not agreed to the handling terms will have the facilities taxed to take care of the wheat production of the farmer owners of the 59 per cent of the acreage which did not sign up for pool membership.

It is a far cry to state that the elevator companies who feel that these non-pool farmers are entitled to their services, are making trouble for the pool when in addition to actually handling pool wheat at lower rates than pool elevators, they are also serving the interests of the 60 per cent of the farmers who are not members of the pool, and the non-pool elevators feel they have a duty to perform in providing facilities to these farmers who are not members of the pool.

CANADIAN FARMERS who are selling their cash wheat and buying futures are courting trouble later on, in the opinion of some big exporting houses doing a big business in Canadian wheat. The situation is considered much different this year than in other seasons when this policy proved successful.

THE POPULAR use of radio receiving sets on farms is evidenced by a recent survey, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, among county agricultural agents of the country. In 780 counties, there are approximately 40,000 radio receiving sets in use on farms, or an average of 51 sets per county. Grain dealers who have installed well equipped receiving sets have the satisfaction of getting authentic market information regularly without expense.



Walter R. Scott, Kansas City, Mo., Sec'y Board of Trade.

Pools Needed to Market Wheat Profitably.

[By Frank O. Lowden, Chairman of the National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee.]

There is but one permanent solution, in my opinion, of the wheat problem. The wheat growers must organize themselves into commodity cooperative marketing enterprises. In a few of the states they already have strong organizations. The other wheat producing states must join them. These organizations may be federated into one great central wheat sales agency. The associations organized in this manner must assume the task of marketing our wheat crop in an orderly manner, and adjusting the flow of the product to market as the demand may warrant.

It will be objected that this will unduly enhance the price of bread. I am informed by a high official in the Department of Agriculture at Washington that the price of bread now is upon the basis of a dollar and a half wheat. Indeed, managers of cooperative societies are the very last to put the price of any farm commodity at an unreasonably high figure, for experience has clearly demonstrated that where this has been attempted failure has been the result. If the price of any farm product is unreasonably high, there is no power on earth to prevent a sufficiently enlarged area going into the production of that particular commodity as to swamp the entire enterprise.

When it is remembered that according to the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry which reported to Congress in December, 1921, farmers received but thirty-seven cents of each dollar paid for food products at retail, it will be seen that there is vast room for enhancing the price of products at the farm without increasing the cost to the consumer at the other end of the line. [This is not true of wheat.—Ed.]

The National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee, of which I am chairman, is acting in an advisory capacity. It is cooperating with those organizations in the several states which are already in existence and which have adopted the commodity form of contract. That is the form of contract which has proven so successful to the fruit growers of California, the tobacco growers of Kentucky and adjacent states, and the cotton growers of the South.

The farmer generally would be much better off over a series of years if he could always receive the average price received by all the growers of any commodity rather than to have to take a chance upon striking a favorable market. Under existing conditions and particularly because of the demoralized condition of the market in Europe the fluctuations from day to day and from week to week of all farm products are unreasonably great. The farmer, therefore, in the absence of a cooperative, must speculate more than he can well afford every time he sells any of his products. He may receive above the average price. He may receive below the average price. The latter is a hazard which he cannot well afford to accept. Indeed, if the cooperative did nothing more than to give him the average price of the particular product, it would be worth while.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that in my opinion this is not solely the farmer's problem. It concerns society as a whole. Our history shows that there can be no genuine and permanent prosperity without prosperity on the part of the farmers.

The relative prices between farm products and other commodities in the years preceding the war were pretty firmly established and presumably in accord with the operations of economic law extending over a series of years. If we now compare the present ratio between the prices of the things the farmer has to sell and the prices of the things he must buy, we find that balance rudely disturbed, and until that natural relationship can be re-established we cannot look for a genuine and

permanent prosperity. [The prices of corn and flaxseed have been boosted without pools. Why not wheat?—Ed.]

National Farmer Dealers Meet at Des Moines.

The annual convention of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Des Moines, Nov. 13 and 14. All member state associations were represented except Ohio and Colorado.

Among the major questions brot before the assembly for discussion was "pooling."

R. E. Lawrence, sec'y of the Kansas ass'n, presented a tabulated series of figures which showed that it had cost farmers of Kansas exactly 9.8 cents per bushel of wheat to belong to the "pool." Figures from 242 farmers' elevators in the state showed that those who sold independently of the pool received 96.37 cents per bushel, while farmers of the pool received but 86.9 cents per bushel.

J. W. Murphy, sec'y of the Oklahoma ass'n, showed that farmers in his state received from 7 to 8 cents less than those who marketed independently of the pool. Letters from farmers in Montana where the pool has failed to show results proved conclusively that it did not profit farmers to be members of a wheat pool.

As a result of the investigations conducted into the various pools, the ass'n passed a resolution stating that pooling of wheat has been proven a failure and that the marketing of wheat thru farmers' elevators direct to markets should be continued.

Other resolutions passed advocated the creation of a surplus by all farmers' elevators to guard against undue losses. Surplus above a safe margin should be prorated among members according to the amount of business each does. Organization of farmers' elevators should be at every station where the volume of grain shipped out makes it practical. Price fixing of wheat or any other commodity is unalterably opposed by the ass'n.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are John Gustafson, Windom, Minn., pres.; J. B. Brown, Larned, Kan., vice-pres.; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb., re-elected sec'y.

Among those present were: A. F. Nelson, Benson, Minn.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, Neb.; Chas. Eyler, Sioux Falls, S. D.; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.; S. J. Coddington, Stanhope, Ia.; G. M. Dyer, Spencer, Ia.; J. P. Larson, Fort Dodge, Ia.; J. G. Merritt, Glidden, Ia.; Fred Mudge, Peru, Ill.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.; M. P. Hill, Franceville, Ind.; E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.

Relief from Wheat Surplus.

Regulation of production, further co-operation on the part of wheat farmers and increased consumption were the three outstanding points in the report made by the National Wheat Council which convened at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Nov. 12, for the purpose of presenting a plan of relief for the wheat surplus which now exists.

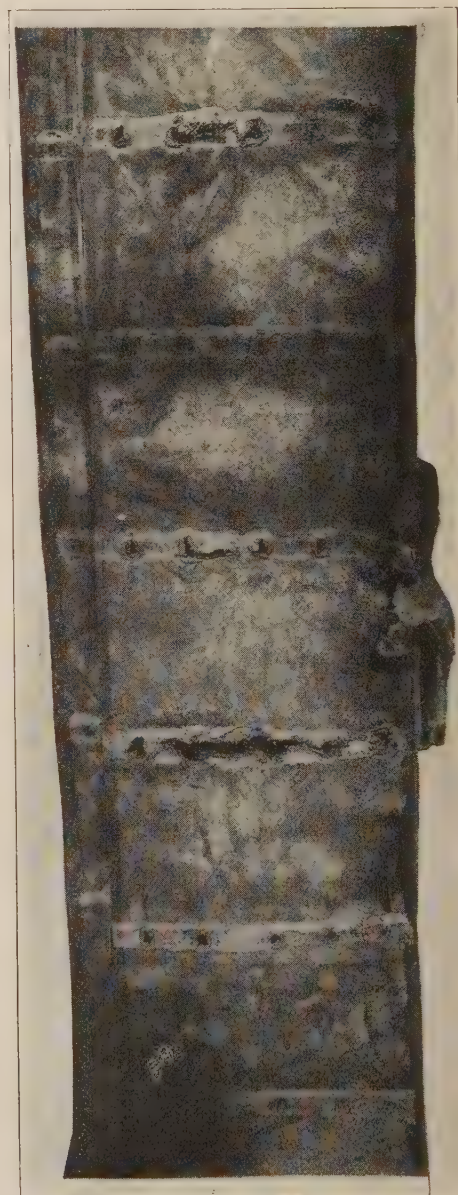
Immediate relief would not result from the development of these conditions, but future stability would be insured, the council maintained. A cut in the acreage would avoid large surpluses in the future. Pasturage and forage were suggested as substitutes by the production com'te. Greater consumption of wheat products would naturally reflect on the present surplus. Co-operative marketing by wheat farmers would avoid a repetition of the existing discrepancy between the prices paid by farmers for what they buy and the prices received for what they sell, it was alleged.

So many impractical dreamers persist in prattling about new ways of relieving the farmers, the producers must soon believe they are in trouble.

Why Leg and Conveyor Belting Soon Wears Out.

The life of different belts covers too wide a range of time considering that the belts have come from the same factory and are used in the same service. It is the experience of grain elevator Superintendents that some belts will last 20 years while others wear out in one year. In the Electric Steel Elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., are rubber conveyor belts 36 inches wide that have been in use over 20 years. In view of the fact that the belt itself is really the most expensive part of the conveying system it is a source of great satisfaction to an elevator superintendent that his belts do not require frequent replacement.

Differences in the manufacturing process account for but a little of the great difference in the wear obtained from belting. If the rubber is held at the vulcanizing heat too long or not long enough it will be over-cooked or under-cooked and will wear out sooner; but this difference is much less than that due to ignorance of what constitutes proper care of a belt. If the sun is allowed to shine on a belt for a long time it will give out quickly in service. The rubber in the belt undergoes a chemical change that is stimulated by daylight, and therefore belts should be stored in a dark, cool place. A belt that has been lying in the sun for 6 months might give out in 6 weeks' use, while if it had been kept in the dark it would have lasted 16 years.



Elevator Belt Worn by Buckets.

The rubber in a belt is weakened in the course of time by absorbing oxygen from the air. Close examination of an old belt will show a lot of very fine cracks in the surface due to this oxidation.

Careless abuse of belting does not, unfortunately, advertise itself immediately so that the guilty person can be detected. It may be several days after the rubber surface of the belt has been punctured before the plies begin to show separation.

One of the careless ways in which belts are damaged is shown in the engraving herewith, where a spoutman in moving a spout from one side of the belt to the other found it convenient to rest the edge of the spout on the surface of the belt. The workman may not have seen any harm in so doing, but the fact is some of these spouts have sharp edges or projections that make a small hole in the rubber surface. Dragging spouts or tools across the surface of the belt also is a prolific source of damage.

Whenever the belt passes over the supporting rollers, which it does thousands of times in an hour, it works to force air between the plies, sooner or later producing a bubble which might extend for two or three feet in length. A little later the destruction of the belt is helped along by the grain getting in between these open plies. A cut that goes thru the rubber covering to the cotton duck will allow dampness to penetrate and cause mildew, with consequent decay of the cotton, separation of the plies, or blistering.

Failure to fill the grease cups regularly, or overlooking one of the idlers, sometimes results in the pulley going dead on the shaft while the belt keeps running over it, wearing the pulley flat until it develops a cutting edge that plays havoc with the belt. If the grease cups are hard to reach, as they sometimes are on the return run of the belt, the filling of them is more likely to be neglected. A reliable man only can be entrusted with the filling of the grease cups.

Elevator leg belts present a different problem. Here trouble is due to sticks getting into the boots, having first entered the house thru the grating of the receiving sinks, either because the grating was defective or the men unloading the cars failed to pick up the sticks. These sticks or pieces of foreign metal will rip the buckets off the belt or ruin the buckets.

Attachment of the buckets to the belt is a problem not yet completely solved, since the

back of the bucket is a rigid surface and must lie against the flat back of the belt as it rises and against the curved belt as it passes over the head pulley. Going down the leg the bucket sometimes works like a hinge hanging down and outward, exerting a cutting effect on the belt, the results of which are shown in the engraving herewith, of a leg belt from a large terminal elevator. While the bucket was going down, it swung away from the belt, some material got between the bucket and the belt and was forced into the belt when the bucket passed around the boot pulley, adding to the damage done. This problem is one of design and construction for the builder, rather than the province of the elevator manager.

With the wide pulleys employed in large terminal elevators the crowning of the pulley in the middle amounts to considerable, having an effect of pulling the belt away from the buckets as they pass over the head pulley. This is avoided by using two rows of narrow buckets in staggered position on the belt.

Railroads Can Not Force Public Elevators to Keep Elevation Allowance.

The United States Supreme Court has just announced its refusal to review the decision by the Supreme Court of New York from which the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. took an appeal, judgment having been given Spencer Kellogg & Sons for \$1,500 elevator charges.

The tariffs of the railroad companies allowed the elevators 1 cent a bushel for elevating grain, but Kellogg & Sons gave part of this to the shippers in the West as an inducement to route the grain thru their elevator at Buffalo, N. Y. When the railroad company learned of this, payment of the allowance was refused on the ground that it was an unlawful rebate.

The New York court held that altho elevator operators were subject to state regulation, as long as there was no statutory regulations the operators of the elevators could compete freely and charge whatever rate they could get. In other words, after getting paid for the service from the railroad company they could give away the money. After having elevated several cargoes and getting no pay the firm started suit.

The decision of the lower court, now affirmed, was published rather fully in the Grain Dealers Journal, page 418, Sept. 25, 1922, and in 105 N. Y. Supp. 70.

Losses in Cotton Pooling Broke to Light.

Members of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Ass'n have suffered losses totaling \$500,000 thru mismanagement in selling the cotton, states R. E. Brown, cotton planter of Pulaski county, who has had the courage to bring suit against the ass'n to recover \$4,949.49, the amount he personally lost on his own pooled crop. He also asks cancellation of his five-year contract.

The ass'n began Aug. 23 to sell cotton belonging to its members and continued to sell for future delivery. On Oct. 4 it had sold 10,040 bales more than it had on hand. Deliveries now being made by members of the pool are being applied on the future contracts at prices much below the present level with heavy losses to growers.

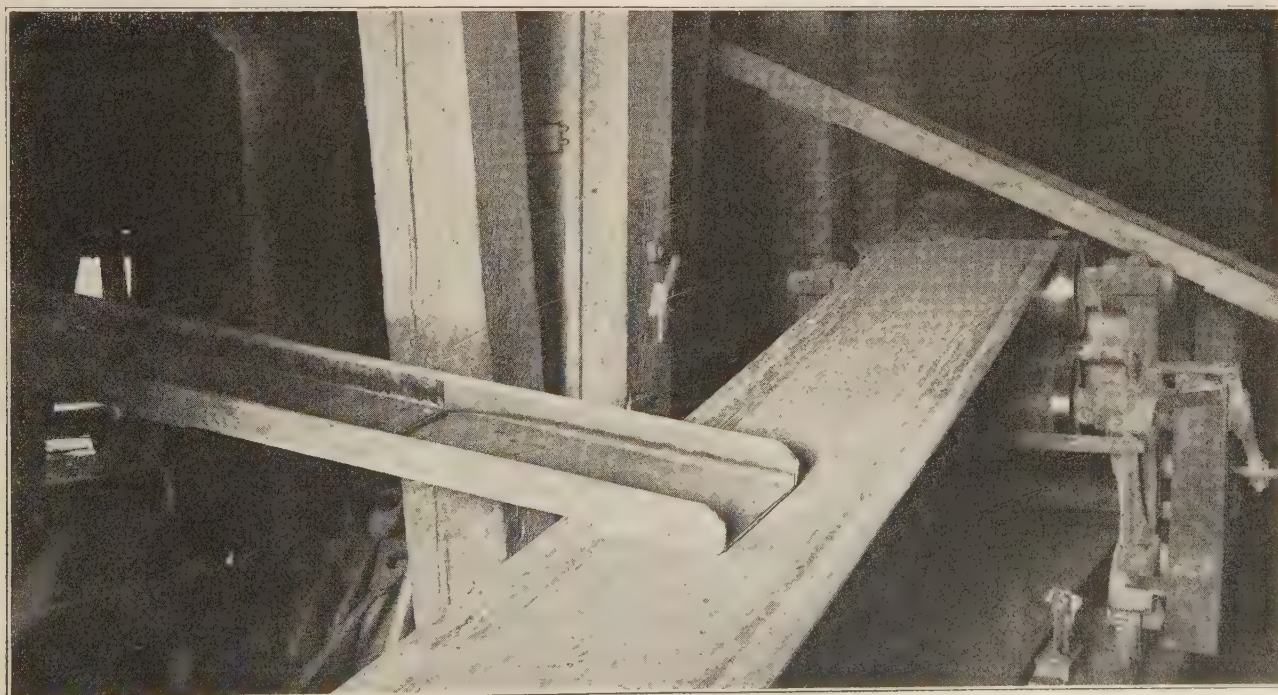
Mr. Brown delivered 64 bales of cotton to the ass'n in August, 1922, with instructions not to sell without his consent. The last of the bales was sold by the ass'n on Sept. 30, 1922, at an average price of 22.66 cents delivered, or 19.50 cents at the plantation. The average price was far below the existing market at that time. Mr. Brown, in his suit, claims that his cotton was of extra high grade and worth 40 cents per pound.

Because of the ass'n's sales in futures, his cotton was delivered on previous contracts at lower than prevailing prices. This was done over Mr. Brown's protest, and now he claims \$4,949.49 as the amount he lost because the cotton was disposed of in the above manner without his consent.

Under the ass'n contract, Mr. Brown claims, the cotton was supposed to have been sold only after actual delivery and not on future delivery contracts. If this had been done, the cotton in question would have brought a much higher price as the market had steadily advanced since the future contracts were made.

Chas. D. Brown, pres. of the ass'n, admits that prices have advanced since future contracts were made, and adds, "We are not worried over the outcome of the suit. The Supreme Courts of Texas and Missouri have upheld contracts similar to ours."

Just as long as pools can pay managers fat salaries regardless of results obtained the promoters of these get-the-money schemes will continue to hook the unwary farmer.



A Bad Practice—Letting Spouts Rest on Conveyor Belts.

Grain Carriers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nineteenth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held here Dec. 5 and 6.

NAVIGATION on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario will cease officially when wheat from the American channel are withdrawn on Dec. 1.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., received two record cargoes of grain recently when the W. Grant Morden delivered 452,000 bus. and the J. G. Haggerty arrived with 450,000 bus.

THE complaint of the Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich., against rates on wheat from Saginaw and other points to Statesville, N. C., was dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission which found the rates not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful in No. 13411.

CLEVELAND, O.—Grain shipments on Lake Superior have been light of late and rates from the head of the lakes and Lake Michigan ports have dropped to the lowest level reached this year. Owners here have threatened to send their vessels to dock unless grain shippers boost the rate.

PROPOSED RATES on grain from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota to Texas are ordered cancelled by the I. C. C. as being unduly preferential to Kansas City, in Docket I. & S. 1866. On or before Dec. 16 the railroad companies are required to publish rates in conformity with the report.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Boats are being chartered for storing wheat for the winter at 4 to 4½ cents per bu. at Buffalo and 3½ cents at outside Lake Erie points. Rates for immediate unloading wheat from Lake Superior ports to Buffalo are 2½ to 2¾ cents a bu.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission awarded shippers reparation against charges made by the Union Pacific Railroad for switching on cars between Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo. The complaint was filed by the Weber Flour Mills Corp. which alleged that the carrier's charge of \$2.00 prior to Aug. 26, 1920, and \$2.50 thereafter was unjust, unreasonable and prejudicial.

HOUSTON, TEX.—On a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Standard Rice Co., Inc., against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, it was found that a carload shipment of clean rice from Houston to Albuquerque, N. Mex., was overcharged to the extent of \$147.09. The applicable rate, which was questioned, was found to be not unreasonable.

A NORWEGIAN steamship company has announced that next season it will establish a regular direct service from Fort William, Ont., to overseas countries for the shipment of grain. Two Norwegian vessels cleared that port Nov. 15 for ports in Ireland, laden with about 51,000 bus. of wheat each. A number of smaller ocean tramp steamers have abandoned lake trade, since the decline in rates, and taken to ocean travel, being ordered to foreign ports by the owners. These will doubtless be loaded with cargoes before crossing.

GREATLY INCREASED cost of producing transportation and a demand by the public for more luxurious comforts and conveniences are the principal reasons for high railroad rates, freight and passenger, according to Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad. Mr. Felton, at a recent chamber of commerce luncheon at Dubuque, Ia., revealed figures purported to show that the cost of railroad equipment, such as locomotives, passenger coaches, box cars, cabooses, sleepers and dining cars, had increased from 100 to 250 per cent according to the class of equipment, since 1913.

RATES on barley from Lodi, Cal., to Portland, Ore., were found unreasonable and in violation of the aggregate-of-intermediate provision of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act by the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 14298, Morgan & Miller, Stockton, Cal., v. Director General, as agent. The commission awarded complainant reparation.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission awarded the Portland Flour Mills Co. reparation against the Northern Pacific Railway Co. in No. 13,901. Refrigerator cars furnished by the defendant for transportation of flour from Dayton, Wash., to Memphis, Tenn., were found to have been furnished for defendant's convenience and collection of minimum carload charges on the shipment was unreasonable.

DES MOINES, IA.—Clifford Thorne, for several years counsel for the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Ass'n and president of the National Ass'n of Railway Commissioners in 1914-15, died of pneumonia, Nov. 13, in London. The association, on learning of his death, adopted the following resolution: "Iowa has lost one of her most loyal sons and the farmers of the nation one of their ablest advocates, and the people as a whole a young American of great promise for further usefulness."

THE Soo Locks will be closed Dec. 14, reports the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Heretofore it has been the practice to keep them open as long as possible, but this year they will close regardless of the weather. Ordinary insurance will suspend Dec. 12, but on special occasions boats can either take the risk or pay special premiums for the insurance. If the order is followed and the locks close, several ships may be compelled to winter above the locks if they take more than 48 hours to cross Lake Superior.

BEFORE the Interstate Commerce Commission at a hearing held Nov. 19 at Washington, D. C., Pres. A. H. Smith of the New York Central Ry. gave his opinion of the commission's proposal to give the Reading and Jersey Central to the B. & O. Ry. under the consolidation plan. He voiced the practical railroad man's distrust of joint operating schemes and unified terminal arrangement and insisted that the best results can be obtained only when the responsibility is undivided. Consolidation of the railroads into several systems is now further away and any compulsory consolidation would arouse conflicting interests which would make the scheme impractical.

CLAIMS filed with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway on shipments made prior to July 26, 1923, should be protected by submitting a formal "Proof of Claim" to Howard S. Abbott, special master in chancery, Federal Bldg., Chicago, as the M. & St. L. Railway went into receivership on that date. The necessary forms may be procured from Mr. Abbott. If, however, claims have not yet been filed, on shipments originating either before or after July 26th, Owen L. Coon, Chicago attorney, suggests that they be filed, not against the M. & St. L. but against the railroad u. a. delivers the shipment at destination. Under provisions of the B/L, a claim can be filed against either the originating or the delivering carrier.

SAD to relate, the Russian government has appointed a grain inspection board to control and inspect all Russian grain whether for domestic consumption or for export. Work for more bureaucrats.

A NORWEGIAN vessel from Petrograd this week discharged 1,000 tons of Russian rye at Bergen, and about the same amount at another Norwegian port. It is stated that the Norwegian Government Foodstuff Directory has just contracted with the Soviet Russian Government for 20,000 tons of rye. This, with the two previous contracts, aggregating 25,000 tons, brings the Norwegian grain purchases from Russia up to 45,000 tons. The last purchase is for January and February delivery from the Black Sea ports.

Car Loadings Stay Above Million Mark.

For the twenty-first week this year, car loadings of revenue freight exceeded the million mark. During the week ended Nov. 10, according to report of the American Railway Ass'n, 1,036,067 cars were loaded with revenue freight, an increase of 291 cars over the preceding week, 91,881 more than for the corresponding week in 1922, and 280,290 more than the corresponding period in 1921.

Since Jan. 1, 43,691,728 cars have been loaded with revenue freight, compared with 37,144,107 cars during the corresponding period last year and 34,454,905 cars two years ago.

During the week ended Nov. 3, 1,035,777 cars were loaded with revenue freight, compared with 979,851 cars the corresponding week in 1922, and 837,576 cars loaded the corresponding week in 1921.

Of this total, 47,823 cars were loaded with grain and grain products, a decrease of 1,592 cars under the preceding week, and 3,780 cars less than the total of the corresponding week in 1922. It was, however, an increase of 7,604 cars over the total of the corresponding week in 1921.

The average daily freight car shortage for the period ended Oct. 31 is reported at 3,947 box cars; the surplus serviceable equipment for the same period was 15,115 box cars.

GERMAN MARKETS have reverted to the old method of quoting grain prices in gold marks and have ceased all quotations in paper marks. Grain and oilseeds are quoted at 2,204 lbs. and flour and feedstuffs at 204.4 lbs. and trading is not very active. Offers have shown a tendency to increase under the new arrangement.

Grain Reserve Law in Germany.

Passage of the empowering act, recently in Germany, has enabled the Food Ministry to put in effect its proposed grain-reserve and bread-control measure. The outstanding points of the measure are:

1. The reserves of the Government Grain Office are to be increased to 2,500,000 metric tons.
2. Subsidized bread distribution is to be continued in localities where the political and economic conditions make it necessary.
3. The furnishing of public grain (to mills) is to be abandoned in localities where the bread supply seems assured by the quantity of the local harvest.
4. The right is granted to other communities to call for immediate delivery of public grain to their mills at prevailing prices. The Government Grain Office is empowered to deliver grain on such requests, up to three-fourths of the previous allotment, to the designated mills for rationed bread. This grain is to reach the ultimate consumer through the ordinary way and not as rationed bread distributed by cards.
5. Municipal organizations are given the right to oversee all grain and flour distribution.
6. The seizure of cattle which have been illegally fed with bread grains is also provided.

Bootlegging Canadian Wheat.

Prohibition stirred up an extensive bootleg industry, and now it appears as tho the prevailing low price of Canadian wheat, compared with the American wheat might possibly incite a leaning toward the "bootlegging" of Canadian grain. Northwestern receipts in this country are much larger than was expected and it is intimated that more than one grain man has considered the possibility of "running" Canadian wheat into this country and disposing of it at higher prices.

The big Northwestern receipts, it is reported, come from sections of the country where the crop was thought to have been short. The automobile truck has become such an important factor in transportation as to facilitate the matter of "running" thousands of bushels of Canadian wheat across the border for marketing in this country. Increasing the import tariff would serve as an added incentive for the "wheat bootlegging" practice. Smuggling in wheat is easy because it is difficult to prove the origin of wheat found.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

Modesto, Cal.—The Thompson Bros. Grain Co. has removed to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Thompson Bros. Grain Co. moved here recently from Modesto.

San Francisco, Cal.—The capital stock of the Sperry Flour Co. has been reduced from \$9,600,000 to \$9,000,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Enright, formerly a grain dealer of Sioux Falls, S. D., motored here recently and has decided to remain.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Mfg. Corp. will not begin operations until next April or May. It is erecting a flour mill of 350 bbls. capacity. Construction began last June.

Los Angeles, Cal.—D. M. Thomson, ex-pres. of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and local mgr. for the past 14 years of the Balfour Guthrie Co., received notification from the Danish Government that he has been appointed vice consul to Los Angeles as of Sept. 6. This office will not interfere with his duties as local mgr. for his company.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Grain Co. Ltd. incorporated; capital stock \$100,000 to deal in farm produce and import and export grain.

Lougheed, Alta.—The elvtr. of the Home Grain Co. and United Grain Growers burned to the ground recently, consuming 10,000 bus. of grain. Loss, insured.

Spears, Sask.—The elvtr. of the British-American Elvtr. Co. collapsed recently, spilling on the ground 16,000 bus. wheat.

Raymond, Alta.—The frame water power mill of the Ellison Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. was totally consumed by fire Nov. 19.

Cereal, Alta.—The annex of the United Grain Growers Elvtr. Co. containing 50,000 bus. wheat burst open on Nov. 15, and 15,000 bus. grain were strewn upon the ground.

Toronto, Ont.—George Hogg, until two years ago connected with the firm of Hogg and Lytle, was found dead in his garage Nov. 21. He was 58 years of age and is survived by relatives both in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Two storage additions have just been completed for the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. here, one being a 500,000 bus. hospital annex and the other a 2,000,000 bus. terminal annex. The Barnett-McQueen Const. Co. Ltd. did the work.

Ft. William, Ont.—Bawlf Terminal and Stewart Terminal started receiving, new house, 1,500,000 each. Reliance Grain Co. leased the Davidson & Smith elvtr. 2,000,000 bu. capacity, now operating.—A. D. LeMay, sec'y Ft. William & Port Arthur Grain Exchange.

Vancouver, B. C.—James Richardson & Sons are negotiating for the purchase of the Woodward Elvtr. now under construction here. Work on the elvtr. has been discontinued and negotiations will probably be gone into with the Vancouver Harbor Board and the Government.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Mutual Elvtr. Co. which recently sold its elvtr. is considering building a 350,000-bu. work house and 1,000,000 bus. storage either at Port Arthur or Ft. William, for which preliminary plans have been prepared by the Barnett-McQueen Const. Co. Ltd.

Shoal Lake, Man.—The royal grain commission commenced its Manitoba sittings here Nov. 21. Sessions will also be held at the following: Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Brandon, Deloraine and Morden, with a final sitting at Winnipeg in December, when the matter of the grain exchange facilities will come up for discussion. The commission will deal with the questions of grading, weighing, mixing, transportation and the operation of primary elvtrs. The personnel of the advisory board will consist of R. A. Thompson, milling matters; D. D. Young, technical subjects; C. B. Watts, representing the Ontario government.

COLORADO

Hayden, Colo.—I have leased the Hayden Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. and am buying for the Hungarian Mills. The farmers are very well pleased to have a cash market for their grain.—C. M. Dinius.

Nunn, Colo.—Cramer & Bowman, Denver public accountants filed suit for balance alleged to be due, against the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. for auditing the company's books, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The elvtr. company maintained that the plaintiff failed to complete the audit and was not entitled to the balance claimed.

IDAHO

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The plant of the Idaho Falls Mill & Elvtr. Co. which burned recently will probably be rebuilt.

Malad, Ida.—R. W. Hill, former mgr. of the Oneida Farmers Union, will succeed Mr. Barnhart, who resigned as mgr. of the Malad Milling Co.

DuBois, Ida.—It is said that the DuBois flour mill will resume operations in the near future. This mill was formerly known as the DuBois Milling & Elvtr. Co.

ILLINOIS

Mansfield, Ill.—C. L. Ekiss is mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here.

Hooppole, Ill.—The Mathis Brothers elvtr. was entered here and \$7 taken.

Steward, Ill.—Shearer & Son are installing a new attrition mill.—L. J. Shearer.

Manteno, Ill.—The Manteno Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had its South elvtr. painted.

Manito, Ill.—I am new local mgr. of the Granger Elvtr. Co. here.—L. E. Talbott.

Princeton, Ill.—The branch office of the Bartlett-Frazier Co. has been discontinued.

Elliott, Ill.—Work on the new corn crib of the Elliott Elvtr. Co. is progressing rapidly.

Lee Center, Ill.—Fire damage was slight and is all replaced and repaired.—A. F. Jeanblanc.

Walnut Grove, Ill.—A. B. Curtis of Bushnell is considering the erection of an elvtr. here.

Bushnell, Ill.—A. B. Curtis, elvtr. owner here, is considering the erection of an elvtr. at Walnut Grove.

South Bartonville, (Peoria, p. o.), Ill.—The plant of the American Milling Co. was damaged by fire Nov. 14. Elvtr. and grain damaged \$500. The fire was confined in a steel tank.

Bluff Springs, Ill.—Frank Trussell has succeeded George Carls as mgr. of the Bluff Springs Farmers Elvtr.

Gardner, Ill.—The Gardner Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. sold its elvtr. and property for \$6,996 to the Dwight Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Tilden, Ill.—We have painted our elvtr. and store room. Have put in a new 10 ton scale.—Tilden Mill & Elvtr., George Lyons, mgr.

Tucker (Bourbonnais p. o.), Ill.—The Mateno Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed an extensive drainage system in its basement here.

Peoria, Ill.—Wm. Bryan of the Murphy Grier Grain Co. who have closed the office here, has been transferred to its Springfield office.

Dwight, Ill.—The Dwight Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the elvtr. and property of the Gardner Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. for \$6,996.

Lake Fork, Ill.—The Lake Fork Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. had its corn shelling machinery overhauled and installed another engine recently.

Belleville, Ill.—We are building a new concrete elvtr. here, 41,000 bu. capacity. Being built by R. C. Stone Eng. Co.—Reichert Mill Co., A. W. Davies.

Aledo, Ill.—The Mercer County Feed Mill and the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. were recently entered. The intruders obtained about \$1 from the feed mill.

Prairie City, Ill.—S. J. Kredier, former mgr. of the elvtr. of R. Lewis & Co. has accepted a position as mgr. of the Bader Co. coal and elvtr. business.

Minier, Ill.—We expect to have the repairing and modernizing of our plant in first class condition by Christmas.—Little Mackinac Grain Co., B. F. Quigg mgr.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—We have sold our elvtr. to T. J. Henneberry who will continue the business. We have no definite plans for the future at this time.—East & Cox.

Yorktown, (Tampico, p. o.), Ill.—On Nov. 7 robbers blew open a safe in the office of Mathis Brothers Grain Elvtr. escaping with more than \$100 in cash and checks.

Jamaica, Ill.—Fire believed to have been caused from an explosion of dust recently damaged the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Nov. 14. The elvtr. contained 30,000 bus. of corn and oats. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 loss. Neither the plant nor the grain covered by insurance. Adam Eaton is mgr. of the elvtr. and K. E. Rowand is pres.

Peoria, Ill.—The reinforced concrete grain elvtr. near East Peoria was sold by the master in chancery Nov. 2, subject to certain liens and a lease to Jackson Bros. & Co., for \$61,654.83 to Attorney Geo. A. Shurtleff for Wm. Causey who is a real estate man and president of bank. The buyers refuse to disclose whom they actually represent. The house cost \$339,000 to build and there is said to be a bond issue on it. It was formerly operated by Conover-McHenry, who failed, as a private house the Jackson Bros. & Co. also operated the house as a private elvtr., putting out rather strong bids for grain to arrive in order to get the elvtr. charges, as did Conover-McHenry before them. The house is now idle. Peoria dealers are relieved of this competition, and have one public elvtr., operated by the Burlington Elvtr. Co. thru which to put their grain.

CHICAGO NOTES.

John E. Wall was admitted to membership on the Board of Trade Nov. 7.

Geo. L. Stebbins, who was with the Sawyer Grain Co., has applied for reinstatement to membership in the Board of Trade.

Edward S. Jones, 62 years old, a former member and at one time a director of the Board of Trade, died at San Fernando, Cal. Nov. 19.

The \$15 license for grain brokers is invalid, and Sec'y J. J. Fones has posted on the floor of the Board of Trade those sections of the city license ordinances that are valid.

No vote will be taken Dec. 5 as planned on the amendment to the rules limiting private wire offices to cities over 25,000, the directors of the Board of Trade having withdrawn the amendment.

Frank E. Gulick, who was for many years with ReQua Bros., and later with Adolph Kempner & Co. of Chicago has again joined the Board of Trade and is doing business thru us on a joint account.—Hitch & Carder, E. L. Hitch.

The long-needed new sidewalk is being laid around the Board of Trade building. The Board has been desiring to lay the walk long ago but was unable to get a permit from the politicians of the city government and the Board of South Park Commissioners who claim to control the boulevard.

The "weighmaster" ordinance, providing that any person, firm or corporation owning a suitable scale might be made a public weighmaster by posting a bond and paying a license fee, was declared invalid in Municipal court, on the ground that the city cannot delegate its powers to a private corporation. The ordinance also provided that no commodity could be sold unless it had been weighed by a public weighmaster.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Dec. 5 on the following amendment to the rules: "Sec. 2. On contracts for property deliverable at the pleasure of the seller, within a specified time, the seller may deliver the property on any day during such time, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:15 A. M., or between the hours of 2:30 and 3:00 P. M., or 1:30 and 2:00 P. M. on the last business day of the delivery month, as provided by section 2 of Rule XXI."

INDIANA

Pendleton, Ind.—I have been appointed receiver of the Reep & White elvtr. here.—W. H. Aiman.

Springport, Ind.—Mail addressed to G. W. Ruff & Son has been returned marked "removed."

Enos, Ind.—A 10-ton Fairbanks Scale has just been installed in the elvtr. of the Enos Grain Co.

Perrysville, Ind.—We expect to install motor for power when high tension line is placed in service.—Perrysville Grain Co.

Athens, Ind.—Mail addressed to Holdeman, Stoner & Stoner has been returned with notation: Dissolved and quit business.

Cates, Ind.—H. R. Conover sold his elvtr. known as the Cates Grain Elvtr. to his brother M. Conover. S. J. Mettie will continue as mgr.—M. Conover.

Powers, Ind.—The Goodrich Hay & Grain Co. of Winchester has bot the elvtr. of the Watson Grain Co., which recently went into the hands of a receiver.

Perrysville, Ind.—I will not engage in the grain business here. Was in the grain business here twenty-two years as mgr. for Paul Kuhn & Co.—A. L. Smith.

Redkey, Ind.—It is understood that negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Watson Grain Co.'s elvtr. here by the Goodrich Hay & Grain Co. of Winchester.

Sheridan, Ind.—Charles Smith in charge of the Farmers Elvtr. here since its organization under its present management in 1919 severed his connection with the corporation. The elvtr. will continue operating under the men now in charge.

Acton, Ind.—A donation of \$1.35 to charity will be made by Fred Fansler, owner of an elvtr. here, which he received in an unsigned letter which said the money was to return the amount stolen from Mr. Fansler's father, Wm. Fansler, 57 years ago.

Chalmers, Ind.—Minter Stine is not with this company at present but expects to be about Dec. 1.—Chalmers Grain Co., Edw. Shortz, mgr., recently succeeding H. E. Rondot.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The business interests and the grain elvtr. of Cutsinger & Thompson has been taken over by the Martin Cutsinger & Co. organization with the acquisition of the interests held by Frank Dale Thompson and Mrs. Clara B. Thompson of Edinburg in the establishment. The firm name will be Martin Cutsinger & Co. Clarence D. Cutsinger will continue as mgr.

Worthington, Ind.—After an experience of forty-eight years in the wool, grain and field seed business, during which for several years we operated 42 wool stations and 9 elvtrs., we step down and turn our business over to the Pioneer Grain Co., Inc. The company is composed of Earl R. White, pres., and Arthur G. McCain, sec'y-mgr., competent and worthy young men, who will conduct the business along the same lines.—J. D. Myers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—On Nov. 9 the corn mill of the Acme-Evans Milling Co. was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. This building was built in 1865. Loss fully insured. Albert Dillon, who was in charge of the mill discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. "I was on the top floor of the grain elvtr.," he said, "when suddenly there was a blinding flash. I do not know what caused it, but the building burst into flames immediately. Seven men were working in the mill at the time, but none were injured." Edgar H. Evans, pres. of the company, said the mill value was about \$80,000 and loss on the corn products, machinery and surrounding buildings about \$20,000. Feed, corn meal and similar products were manufactured in the mill which, Mr. Evans added, would be rebuilt.

IOWA

Adaza, Ia.—Joe Johnson is installing new machinery in his elvtr. here.

Meriden, Ia.—Albert Hurd is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Faulkner.

Walnut, Ia.—It has been reported that business has been suspended by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Rudd, Ia.—I am mgr. of the Hunting Elvtr. which was taken over by the Rudd Grain Co.—R. L. Pare.

Orange City, Ia.—I have sold out my elvtr. to the Quaker Oats Co.—H. J. Huibregtse, prop. Orange City Grain Co.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Bartlett-Frazier Co. has discontinued its branch offices at this place, Estherville and Rockwell City.

Clearfield, Ia.—Our new building is coming on fine. They will soon begin to install the machinery.—Garver Grain Co., G. G. G.

Odebolt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be idle for two days while two 7½-h.p. motors are being installed to replace the old engine.

Faulkner, Ia.—Albert Hurd, formerly assistant mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Meriden, is the new mgr. of the Farmers elvtr. at this place.

Britt, Ia.—Charles Castle, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, has again assumed his duties after a serious operation performed at Rochester, Minn.

Baxter, Ia.—I have bot the elvtr. and coal business at this station from the Clark Brown Grain Co. and will operate under my own name.—M. C. Rucker.

Gladstone, Ia.—Our firm will be operated under the name of Dostal & Hrabak. There is only one elvtr. here. We have in connection with the elvtr. a general store.—Dostal & Hrabak.

Roland, Ia.—Our lease on elvtr. which we are operating now expires in a few days. Our new plant is under construction now and will be completed by Dec. 15, 1923, and will be operated under the name of Roland Grain Co.—O. M. Anenson, by M. M. Eggland.

Bryantburg, Ia.—The Bryantburg Elvtr. will be conducted under the management of J. W. Scott who operates an elvtr. at Independence. Ralph Webb will be in charge of the elvtr.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Rollin G. Wagner will become associated with his father, George Wagner, in the management and ownership of the Wagner Elvtr. The new firm will be known as Wagner & Wagner.

Sioux City, Ia.—The land and buildings formerly owned by the bankrupt Alfalfa Cereal & Mfg. Co. have been purchased by the Illinois Central Railroad, to be used in connection with a large terminal project.

Maxwell, Ia.—The safe of the King-Wilder Grain Co. was robbed of \$50 in currency and checks. The thieves carried the safe from the elvtr. and blew it up in an adjoining lot.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. S. Stanton, a director of the Falcon Milling Co., filed suit recently for the appointment of a receiver of the company. Insolvency and mismanagement are charged by the plaintiff, who alleges the company's assets are being reduced by speculation.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—George B. Douglas, 65 years old, a member of the board of directors of the Quaker Oats and Penick & Ford companies and founder of the Douglas Starch Co., died Nov. 12, from cerebral hemorrhage. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a brother.

Lake Mills, Ia.—We leased and took possession of Independent Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elvtr. located on the C. & N. W. R. R. on Nov. 1. Do not intend to use the elvtr., unless we are short of cars on M. & St. L. R. R., where "Farmers" are located. Pay \$30 a month rent, they pay R. R. site and taxes. Have contract for one year.—Farmers Grain Co., C. M. Nelson, mgr.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. E. Delp is mgr. of the cash grain department of the Taylor & Patton Co. here. Mr. Delp was formerly head of the Delp Grain Co. of Bourbon, Ind., and Philadelphia. C. H. Casebeer, vice-pres. will devote his entire time to the futures department. Taylor & Patton Co. operates a terminal elvtr. here in connection with a line of country elvtrs.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The double dump was put in the W. G. Schneekloth Elvtr. instead of our elvtr. We have a truck dump, which was put in when our elvtr. was built. We built an addition of 20 ft. to our feed house as we lacked room. This gives us sufficient room to take care of our feed by carloads. We have also had our lumber shed and office building painted recently.—Gladbrook Grain & Lumber Co.

New Hartford, Ia.—We had quite a loss on our plant worth \$10,000 almost completed with only \$6,000 insurance. The plant would have been in operation in a week's time. The building was equipped with a 24-in. attrition mill and corn crusher. The building was covered with metal siding, lower part for mill was frame building and upper part for elvtr. was cribbing. The plant was complete thruout and in rebuilding we expect to build it in again, just as before.—New Hartford Elvtr. Co., H. A. Moore and H. B. Good, props.

Lone Tree, Ia.—The Lone Tree Farmers Union Exchange recently repaired its elvtr. which was in need of repairs for some time but owing to conditions the company felt the time was not right to have the work done previous to this. They can now boast of having one of the best equipped houses in this section of the country, as they have installed a truck dump, new leg belts, and are in a position to weigh the grain over in the house. W. F. Roberts, mgr., reports the company as having had a very successful period since his taking charge the first of May stating they have handled 95 cars of grain and 21 cars of coal in this time. They have also added wire fencing and oil to the numerous other lines handled.

Cambridge, Ia.—Our elvtr. burned in the train wreck recently. Don't think we will build for a while as we rented this elvtr. of the Central Iowa Grain Co. so will run that one for a while any way. We lost everything on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Partly covered by insurance. The Central Iowa Grain Co. has quit business here.—Farmers Grain Co., L. D. Woods, mgr.

Lanesboro, Ia.—The Independent Elvtr. Co. of Lanesboro, Ia., has bot the elvtr. which was known as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. It was in the hands of a receiver, Chas. McClue, it was sold to them at private sale, and now the Independent Elvtr. Co. is having it all repaired, new siding, new roof and some new machinery. Van Ness Construction Co. doing the work.—R. A. Maarsingh.

KANSAS

Lincoln, Kan.—The elvtr. of J. E. Weber has been closed recently.

Delia, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. and the Delia Grain Co. were robbed recently.

St. Marys, Kan.—The elvtr. of Byrnes & Co. was entered recently and \$20.00 taken.

Courtland, Kan.—F. J. Yerian is local mgr. of the business of the Bossemeyer Bros. Elvtr. recently completed by Courtland Bros.

Dent Spur, (Great Bend, p. o.), Kan.—I am operating the elvtr. here for W. T. Hacker, who recently leased it from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—H. B. Smith.

Atwood, Kan.—I am operating the elvtr. Elmer Conquest had leased from me two years, Mr. Conquest having bot the elvtr. built by Mr. Minor.—Wm. Correll.

Wichita, Kan.—John S. Liggett, 64 years old, died Nov. 5. Mr. Liggett erected the first elvtr. at Cleveland. He had been connected with the grain business for many years.

Horton, Kan.—Elvtr. almost completed now by A. T. Roberts of Sabetha, and understand not sold to anyone yet. Graham Elvtr. burned down and this is same site and only one elvtr. here.—X.

Kiro, (Silver Lake, p. o.), Kan.—I am still in the grain business at my Silver Lake address, altho the elvtr. is at Kiro the same as ever but I am not at Rossville and have not been for several years.—Wm. F. Bolan.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Rolla, bot the elvtr. belonging to the L. H. Pettit Grain Co. here and will operate the two in connection under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. with headquarters here.—Tom Brown, mgr.

Rolla, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co. bot the elvtr. belonging to the L. H. Pettit Grain Co. at Elkhart and will operate the two in connection under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. with headquarters at Elkhart.—Tom Brown, mgr.

Tonganoxie, Kan.—The following are directors and officers of the Fair-Hinshaw Mlg. Co. with capital stock of \$50,000; J. R. Fair, Frank Zoellner, C. H. Cain, Wm. Haymen and W. A. Hinshaw. J. R. Fair is pres. and mgr.; W. A. Hinshaw, vice-pres. and Wm. Heymen, sec'y-treas.

Abilene, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. has let contract for the erection of four concrete tanks 80 ft. high adjoining its mill which will increase the storage capacity approximately 60,000 bus. Work will be started at once by the Jones-Hettelsater Con. Co. and be completed about Feb. 1.

KENTUCKY

Benton, Ky.—Fire recently destroyed the Golo flour mill owned by Johnson Bros. together with 1,600 bus. of wheat.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Grocery Co. bot the elvtr. warehouse and feed manufacturing plant of Edinger & Co. The business, stocks, etc. of Edinger & Co. were disposed of to Henry Fruechtenicht who owns and operates 2 local elvtrs. and warehouses. The uptown plant has a 50,000 bus. capacity, floor space of 50 cars of hay, sacked grain, etc. The downtown plant has bin capacity of 20,000 bus. and floor space for 20 cars.

LOUISIANA

Ponchatoula, La.—The Farmers & Merchants Grain Co. incorporated, capital stock, \$6,000.

New Orleans, La.—The new sacking plant of the Public Grain Elvtr. has been completed. Wharf space 340 feet long has been provided and the wharf proper will provide storage for 250,000 bus. of sacked grain.

New Orleans, La.—Rates for drying grain at the Public Grain Elvtr. were ordered reduced by the Dock Board, the new rates becoming effective Dec. 1st as follows: $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. for grades 1, 2 and 3, 1c per bu. for grades 4 and 5, for No. 6 $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per bu. Sample grade to higher grade $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. and sample to sample grade $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Pennsylvania Railroad embargo on hay has been extended to cover all shipments of hay to all points in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new concrete elvtr. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. at Locust Point this city. Capacity 3,800,000 bus.

Baltimore, Md.—Edward M. Vickery, 86 years old, formerly of H. G. Vickery & Co., and for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died on Nov. 8.

Baltimore, Md.—Edward T. Sheil, Jr., formerly with the Baltimore Grain Co., has been named by the Economy & Efficiency Com'te of the city government as head of a new bureau here, whose duty shall be to work out a plan for the collection of numerous delinquent tax accounts due the city.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Referee in Bankruptcy Willis E. Myers of the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. has notified creditors to show cause before Dec. 3 why an order of court should not issue applying \$55,000 of the proceeds of sale upon a mortgage held by the Union Trust Co.

MICHIGAN

Norvell, Mich.—Mr. Gratz has purchased from us the rye mill here.—Amendt Milling Co.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Chelsea Mlg. Co. recently opened a new 300-bbl. spring wheat mill here.

Armada, Mich.—The bean picking plant of the Armada Elvtr. Co. has been completely remodeled. The roof of the old building has been raised and the machines placed in the upper rooms. They are now in a position to operate 24 machines.

Quincy, Mich.—The Quincy Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n started operating the new feed mill recently installed in the building owned by George Goodrich. Two 20-h.p. motors have been installed with auto starters, reverse switch. The machine is a 24-inch grinder and is directly connected with two motors. There are also independent motors for the elvtr., cleaners, shellers and crushers, making the entire outfit one of the most complete of its kind. L. O. Burch is mgr. and Clifford Greening will operate the mill.

Owendale, Mich.—On Nov. 6 the exhaust pipe hazard was the cause of damage by fire at the line elvtr. operated by the Michigan Bean Co.

Custer, Mich.—The report that the Jebovy Elvtr. was taken over by E. Brunke is not true, and manager of elvtr. is same as heretofore.—S. G. Howard, p. m.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The Wallace-Morley Co. of Bay Port has bot the interests of the Fairgrove Farmers' Co-op. Elvtr. Co., with elvtrs. at Fairgrove, Bradleyville and Gilford. The new management assumed control of the three elvtrs. about Nov. 10.

Monroe, Mich.—We purchased the buildings of Mr. Gratz and all equipment excepting to flour mill machinery which Mr. Gratz has removed. We will run the place as a buying and distributing branch and will do a general feed seed and coal business.—Amendt Milling Co.

Brown City, Mich.—A new bungalow office has been built to replace the one lost by fire for the Eureka Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., and the new firm, under the name of Townsend & Detweiler are buying coal and carrying on the business. A new feed mill will be built and work carried on as before.

Snover, Mich.—The Snover Farm Bureau has reorganized; stock \$50,000, and will be known as the Snover Co-op. Elvtr. Co. W. J. Sefton, pres., Roy Kerr, vice-pres. and Chas. Buchler, sec'y-treas. Board of directors are, W. J. Sefton, Roy Kerr, Percy Starr, Ruben Bitterling, John Waun, David Watson, Henry Kemp and Paul Schroeder.

Sand Lake, Mich.—James M. Totten, who was pres. and mgr. of the Sand Lake Co-op. Elvtr. Co., died Nov. 1, following an operation. A week before his auto was struck by a Pennsylvania train near the elvtr. He was thrown violently some distance and his car was completely demolished. He is survived by his wife and three children.

MINNESOTA

Donnelly, Minn.—A new feed mill has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr.

Franklin, Minn.—The Franklin Independent Elvtr. Co. has gone out of business here.

Preston, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. elvtr. here was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$7,000.

Cokato, Minn.—The Cokato Flour mill under the management of E. H. Rogers is open for business.

Hanover, Minn.—The Hanover Mlg. Co. mills have been damaged by fire. Loss, \$10,000. Insured.

Marshall, Minn.—W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has established a branch office here in charge of M. M. Sarchet.

Tracy, Minn.—Ira Russell is again mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here after his return from an extended trip in California.

Marshall, Minn.—Mervin Sarchet, who has a position here with W. M. Bell Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., was recently married to Miss Isabelle Larson.

Karanan, Minn.—Have installed a new $\frac{7}{8}$ power electric motor and have made other improvements.—Karanan Elvtr. Co., W. F. McDowell.

Russell, Minn.—Pete Melby, who resigned as the Russell agt. of the New London Mlg. Co., is now mgr. of the Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co. here.

Duluth, Minn.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation still maintains its representative here but has discontinued its private wire to the Board of Trade.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gust Marquardt, an employee in the Great Northern elvtr. here was smothered to death in a grain pit in the elvtr., Nov. 15. He was repairing a leak and was pulled into the flow of grain when another employee is said to have opened the grain chute.

PECANS New Crop from where they grow

Send \$1.00 for 3 lb. trial package by prepaid parcel post insured. Cheaper in quantities.

Coker & Company
Ennis, Texas

Duluth, Minn.—F. B. Wells has become vice-pres. of the Globe Elvtr. Co. A. L. Searles, who retired, is now interested in the grain trade at Winnipeg.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Two workmen were burned on Nov. 17 from a dust explosion on the main floor of the plant of the Midland Linseed Oil Products Co.

Winnebago, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. had its elvtr. repaired, resetting motors, installing new belt and cups and other machinery by the Hickok Construction Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The H. Poehler Co. which has been in receiver's hands for two years, is suing 48 different firms to recover about \$100,000 which it claims is due it.

St. Louis, Minn.—The large grain elvtr. here, formerly known as the Interior Elvtr., was purchased by the International Mlg. Co. of New Prague. Ernest Penner is in charge.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—New machinery, belting and cups and other repairs were recently made to the elvtr. of the Fleischman Malting Co. here by the Hickok Construction Co.

Fulda, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. repaired its elvtr. here installing new elvtr. buckets, new belt and making machinery replacements. Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Duluth, Minn.—Elvtrs. Nos. 4 and 5 operated by the Capitol Elvtr. Co. have under the state law become public and have been declared regular for delivery of receipts by the Board of Trade.

Baudette, Minn.—Northern Farm Products Co. incorporated capital stock, \$50,000, for construction and operation of warehouses and elvtrs. Incorporators, D. E. Ferrier, E. T. Eide and H. C. Lende.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n repaired its elvtr. recently installing new machinery in elvtr. and respouting the cupola, also rebuilding the pits and making repairs in their west elvtr. Work done by the Hickok Construction Co.

Lewisville, Minn.—The repairs recently made by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. include a 22-ft. 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, motor, auto truck dump, new boot tank, new spouting, new leg and other machinery. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Directed verdicts totaling \$108,104.26 were given three Minneapolis banks against the Security Elvtr. Co. and its guarantors by Judge Joseph W. Molyneux in the Hennepin County district court. The three banks and the verdicts they were given are, Midland National Bank \$57,709.06; Metropolitan National Bank, \$34,587.20, and the Mercantile State Bank, \$15,808.

Waseca, Minn.—Investigation indicated that Arthur I. Welch, assistant elvtr. foreman of the plant of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., here, had stepped across the wide conveyor belt and evidently had slipped. The belt caused him to fall violently forward, striking his head against an upright post, causing instant death. Mr. Welch is survived by his wife and four year old daughter.

MISSOURI

Eolia, Mo.—The Eolia Elvtr. Co. sustained a small fire loss recently in its warehouse.

St. Louis, Mo.—O. H. Gibbs, of the Albers Bros. Commission Co., Omaha, Neb., has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange on transfer of certificate from Berton Forester.

Fayette, Mo.—Roland Ricketts will succeed Charles F. Barron, who resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Mr. Barron will devote all his time to the work of the state farm bureau federation of which he is pres. For the past four years Mr. Ricketts has been engaged in farming and previous to that has been in the grocery firm of Smith & Ricketts.

Seneca, Mo.—The old mill and corn mill and elvtr. of the old Seneca Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, which has been idle for more than eight years has been repaired, the corn mill only has been doing some custom grinding and they have bot some wheat and shipped in corn. The elvtr. burned Nov. 9. The owner is H. H. Mace. There is another elvtr. here, Zeron Lawson owner. I am the owner of the Exchange Roller Mills.—H. W. Woehrmann.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Samuel Stanford has become associated with Goffe & Co. He was formerly with the Kansas City office of the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Cort Addison, who recently sold the business of the Addison Grain Co. to A. L. Ernst, has organized the Cort Addison Co. and has an office in the Board of Trade.

Hogan Bros. have been expelled from the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for failure to file in 30 days their answer to arbitration with the Crowell Elvtr. Co., Omaha, Neb.

W. M. Randels is mgr. of our office at Enid, Okla., which of course, means that he is also solicitor. We have had an office in Enid since last January.—Fuller Grain Co., L. A. Fuller, pres.

Directors of the Board of Trade have admitted the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n to membership in the exchange. Ernest R. Downie of Wichita will represent the ass'n on the trading floor.

The Board of Trade members voted favorably on amendments to the rules shortening the time for payment on grain bills each day and for delivery of papers on grain delivered on contracts. This is to conform to new bank closing rules.

George Gill, 35 years old, auditor of the Equity Union Grain Co. took his own life Nov. 8 at his home by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun. Ill health and impaired eye sight was the cause. He is survived by his wife and 2 year old daughter.

W. R. Scott succeeds E. D. Bigelow as sec'y of the Board of Trade. Mr. Bigelow assumes his new position of assistant to the pres., Harry J. Smith. Offices of the sec'y will be removed about the first of the year to the rooms now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce.

J. H. Moore and G. M. Lowry of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., new owners of the Kansas City Milling Co.'s flour mill of 1,500 bbls. daily and the adjoining 300,000 bus. elvtr. will start the mill, after a period of inactivity covering several months during which time the plant was under control of D. F. Piazek, representing creditors. This mill will be operated separately from the mills owned in Wichita and Abilene, Kan., by Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowry. The Kansas City Mills Co. is the name under which the mill will be operated. The company incorporated with capital stock of \$500,000. Headquarters are at Wichita, Kan.

J. E. Weber & Co., operating elvtrs. at Solomon, Hope, Lucas, Lincoln and Hollywood, Kan., who made a specialty of advertising that they would make liberal allowances to farmers on wheat, storing the same until finally sold by the owners, are in financial difficulties and have offered the 125 customers who took advantage of the offer, a settlement of one-half the amount due in the shape of preferred stock and one-half in personal notes of the company. The firm has no membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. installed a new motor, and steel grates here. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Stipek, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. installed a 26-ft. 10-ton dump scale with auto truck dump. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Plevna, Mont.—Karl Hepperle had an auto truck dump and 18-ft. 10-ton Fairbanks Scale installed in his elvtr. by the Hickok Construction Co.

Roundup, Mont.—C. W. Greening, receiver of the Roundup flour mill, sold it recently to Scott St. Jermain. The mill will be reopened at once.

Reserve, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. installed an 18-ft. 10-ton Fairbanks scale with single truck dump. Work was done by the Hickok Construction Co.

Baker, Mont.—The Geo. C. Bagley elvtr. was repaired and an 18-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale and a truck dump were installed by the Hickok Construction Co.

Glendive, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Co. installed a new 22-ft. Fairbanks Scale and truck dump, also other machinery and repairs. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Baker, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n had its elvtr. thoroly overhauled; also installed new auto truck dump and 18 ft. Fairbanks scale and motor. Work was done by the Hickok Construction Co.

Frazer, Mont.—The Smith Tyner Co. installed a single lift with steel grates in its elvtr. here, new belting. Other repairs were made to the machinery, Hickok Construction Co. doing the work.

Stipek, Mont.—The Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co. installed a 22-ft. scale with auto truck dump, together with other machinery and made repairs in its elvtr. here. Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Glendive, Mont.—The Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co. installed a 22-ft. scale and auto truck dump in its elvtr. here, also steel grates, new distributors and other machinery. Replacements were made by the Hickok Construction Co.

NEBRASKA

Lawrence, Neb.—The Seldomridge Grain Co. has built new coal sheds at its elvtr. here.—J. P. Christianson.

Omaha, Neb.—Chauncy Abbott, Jr., vice-pres. of the Omaha Flour Mills Co. was married recently to Miss Helen Curtice.

Milford, Neb.—The Nebraska Corn Mill is again in operation after being closed for the past ten months. N. B. Nelson is prop.

Crab Orchard, Neb.—J. G. Burt has succeeded H. V. Swanson as local mgr. of the elvtr. of Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. here.

Barneston, Neb.—The elvtr. being built here for Wm. Townsend will be sold when completed as Mr. Townsend died very suddenly.

Prague, Neb.—T. V. Simanek, one of the stockholders of the former Prague Mlg. Co. purchased the Prague mill at a trustee's sale for \$12,000.

Greeley, Neb.—Lawrence Leary and J. H. Maginn have purchased the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co.'s elvtr. here. B. H. Cronin will continue as mgr.

Ellis, Neb.—On Nov. 8 a small loss was caused in the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. thru the carelessness in disposal of a cigarette stub.

Gering, Neb.—J. Scott, lessor of the Gering elvtr., has now leased both mill and elvtr. from the Gering Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will make some alterations later.

Gibbon, Neb.—The old Grange elvtr. which the Gibbons Grain Co. of Kearney purchased several months ago, has been put in operation, with R. O. Wescott as local mgr.

Belfast, (Greeley, p. o.), Neb.—Lawrence Leary and J. H. Maginn have purchased the elvtr. here of the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. Ed. Graff will be in charge.

Hickman, Neb.—Have installed 10-h.p. motor in M. P. Elvtr. and leased same to Wm. Berks & Co. Am mgr. for Wm. Berks & Co. of both the B. & M. and M. P. Houses here.—J. F. Judah.

Superior, Neb.—The new reinforced concrete Terminal Elevator here, located on C. B. & Q. leased land, constructed in 1920 at a cost of over \$100,000 completely equipped with new modern machinery, will be sold to the highest bidder on Dec. 4 at Nelson, Neb.

Belden, Neb.—Fields-Webster Elevator. Sioux City, Ia., successor to John F. Westrand Co. Geo. W. Locke, agt. here, E. A. Field, pres., D. Webster, sec'y-mgr., H. D. Brown, vice-pres. and treas. All are of Sioux City, Ia.

Beatrice, Neb.—My three elevators are under contract (trade for land in Holt Co., Neb.) for transfer Dec. 31, 1923. The man's name I am trading with is Aron C. Loder. I do not know what his arrangements are for operating the three elevators.—John Dobbs.

Omaha, Neb.—Albert Hedelund, who recently purchased the interest of Mrs. J. B. Swearingen and of Lloyd Conklin in the United Grain Co. and is now sole owner of the company's stock, has associated with his brother John S. Hedelund. The business will be conducted by the two brothers.

Omaha, Neb.—The Merriam & Millard Co. has decided to liquidate. The company has lost \$300,000 in the business, but Pres. Barton Millard states that all open accounts will be paid in full. The suspension does not affect the Merriam Commission Co., a separate organization doing a consignment business under the management of John W. Redick.

Omaha, Neb.—The following officers and directors were elected on Nov. 21: Frank J. Taylor, pres., C. D. Sturtevant, first vice-pres., Frank C. Bell, second vice-pres. and C. C. Crowell, Jr., treas. Board of directors: Frank J. Taylor, C. D. Sturtevant, Frank C. Bell, C. C. Crowell, S. S. Carlisle, Edward P. Peck, J. W. Holmquist, W. J. Hynes and Gay W. Miller. Mr. Carlisle was pres. last year. Mr. Peck and Mr. Hynes succeed Charles H. Wright and John W. Redick.

Duncan, Neb.—Harry T. Lueth, until recently mgr. of the Farmers Business Ass'n, disappeared the night of Oct. 19. Shortly before his disappearance his books at the elevator were audited and found to be \$387 short. As no attempt was made to conceal the discrepancy in the books, friends believe that he took the money to help a friend and when the friend was unable to repay, left town rather than face the shame attendant to the exposure. He left a wife and child. Directors of the ass'n have employed Sylvester Micek, formerly agt. for T. B. Hord Grain Co. here, as mgr. to succeed Mr. Lueth.

NEW ENGLAND

Brockton, Mass.—A fire recently occurred at the wholesale grain house of E. & A. Fullerton Co. Damage about \$500.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—A. H. Moorin from E. A. Strauss & Co. has resigned.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Damage estimated at \$3,000 was caused by fire in the casing of a conveyor at the Evans Grain Elevator.

New York, N. Y.—Representation on the exchange floor has been denied A. Bichler because of his not living up to a contract.

Utica, N. Y.—The new elevator of the Ogden Grain Co. completed Aug. 1 is a tile job, 75,000 bus. capacity with a wooden head house.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A mill will be built here by the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. The plans contemplate a fire proof plant, the mill building to be 50 by 150 feet floor space, 10 stories high and to be located on the property formerly occupied by the American Malting Co.'s warehouse and elevator, now in operation adjoining the mill with a capacity of 2,500,000 bus. The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. has taken over the plant and elevator of the American Malting Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William E. Kreiner has filed plans for the immediate erection of a concrete grain elevator, costing approximately \$30,000.

New York, N. Y.—P. N. Gray & Co. Inc. have temporary offices in the Produce Exchange while its new permanent quarters are being prepared.

New York, N. Y.—John F. Barrett of John F. Barrett & Co. of Chicago has secured the services of C. E. Krauss formerly with the Melady Grain Co. to look after the company's interests here.

New York, N. Y.—The following officers of the Buckwheat Feed & Grain Corporation resigned: Henry R. Forster, vice-pres., Herbert L. Bodman, sec'y, John A. Kemp, treas., and F. C. Kirchoff, director. The following officers and directors were elected to fill the vacancies: Harry B. Day, vice-pres. and treas., Wm. H. Trost, Jr., sec'y, D. E. Evarts and Harry E. Knight, directors. Franklin L. Lewi continues as president and the general policies of the concern will remain unchanged.

NORTH DAKOTA

Melville, N. D.—We are going to close up our house here.—Star Elevator Co., H. B. Westcom, agt.

Mandan, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. recently made machinery replacements and repaired its elevator, the Hickok Const. Co. doing the work.

Maxbass, N. D.—The elevator of the Imperial Elevator Co., of which W. E. Melville is mgr., and 12,000 bus. of grain were destroyed by fire recently.

Maxbass, N. D.—The elevator of the Imperial Elevator Co. of which W. E. Melville is mgr. together with 12,000 bus. of grain were destroyed by fire recently.

Mayville, N. D.—The Goose River Milling Co. incorporated; capital stock \$25,000. Incorporators, Henry H. Schwerdfeger, E. A. Ulland and Howard Henretta.

Edmore, N. D.—The Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. installed a new boot tank, new machinery and repainted their elevator. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Harwood, N. D.—The elevator of the Harwood Farmers Elevator Co. has been thoroughly overhauled, new boot tank and new machinery and belting installed by the Hickok Construction Co.

Park River, N. D.—The S. F. Wilson Independent Elevator Co. recently installed a truck dump in a 14-ft. scale and made other repairs. The Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Lawton, N. D.—New machinery, new belting and general repairs were made at the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. The elevator was also repainted. The Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Medina, N. D.—A modern 35,000-bu. elevator was built and opened for business by the Medina Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. which organized last July. O. T. Griffiths of Stillwater, Minn., is mgr.

Portland Junction, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers Elevator Co. had its elevator thoroughly repaired here, 16-ft., 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and new dump installed. The Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Union Elevator Co. installed in its elevator an auto truck and wagon dump with steel grates in a 16 ft. Fairbanks dump scale, a motor and other machinery. Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

Underwood, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Co. installed a 16-ft., 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, new pedestal type with the single auto truck dump and steel grates. Other repairs and machinery replacements were also made by the Hickok Construction Co.

Wilton, N. D.—A 16 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks Dump Scale an auto truck dump, steel grates, new belts and new machinery were installed in the elevator of the Occident Elevator Co. by the Hickok Construction Co.

Edmore, N. D.—The elevator of Van Osdell & Goulding was thoroughly overhauled, new distributors installed, new steel boot tank, new pits built and new direct spout installed by the Hickok Construction Co.

Armourdale, (Rock Lake, p. o.), N. D.—E. C. Umbreit is mgr. of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. J. R. Grove is the new buyer of the Atlantic Elevator Co. taking the place of Otto Pikkerine deceased.—E. C. Umbreit.

Bisbee, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Co. installed a 26-ft. Fairbanks 10-ton dump scale, auto truck and wagon dump, steel grates, new spouting and new machinery in its elevator here. The Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a combination auto truck and wagon dump in 16 ft. Fairbanks scale, new steel bar grates and other equipment in its elevator. Hickok Construction Co. did the work.

OHIO

Rice, O.—Walter C. Hill's elevator is being enlarged.

Paulding, O.—The Haviland Elevator Co. has dissolved and is out of business.

Cincinnati, O.—H. Lee Early, pres. of the Early & Daniel Co. is suffering from internal trouble and has been removed to a hospital.

Toledo, O.—Fred Jaeger of J. F. Zahm & Co. has returned to his office after undergoing a successful surgical operation on his throat.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Wm. Gregg & Sons installed electric motors in their elevator here in place of a gasoline engine which formerly furnished power.

Stryker, O.—The Stryker Farmers Elevator Co. bot the feed grinding machinery from C. F. Kellmyer and will remove it to their plant to be installed and put in operation.

Savona, O.—I have just taken over the elevator of the Chickasaw Grain & Mfg. Co. at this place and I am an entire stranger to the business.—S. C. Marves, Savona Elevator.

Ada, O.—A. B. Smith is not mgr. but W. H. Powell and Thomas Deringer jointly under firm name of Powell & Deringer.—The Ada Farmers Exchange Co., Powell & Deringer.

Hicksville, O.—Otis J. Bear, formerly of Bear & Grussing of St. Joseph, Ill., recently selling to D. G. Coon of Rantoul will move here soon. Mr. Baer will engage in track buying.

Vaughnsville, O.—Daniel R. Risser, who died recently left an estate of \$71,677.98. Mr. Risser was unmarried and his property will be equally divided among two brothers and a sister. He left no will.

West Jefferson, O.—We have not as yet installed a grinder as we intended putting in the hammer mill type and the insurance company says it will raise our rate so nothing definite has been done.—The West Jefferson Elevator Co.

Sandusky, O.—The razing of the B. & O. Elevator here will soon begin by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. This plant is over 40 years old, has a capacity of about 100,000 bus. but has not been operated to any great extent in recent years.

Cincinnati, O.—Stockholders of the A. C. Gale Grain Co. held a meeting Nov. 7 and voted to dissolve the company and surrender its charter to the sec'y of state. Several months ago the grain company was absorbed by the Early & Daniel Co.

Willard, O.—Aron N. Richards, 65 years old, grain elevator owner, road contractor, director of the Pioneer Rubber Co. and former city councilman, died Nov. 9 from pneumonia, contracted while superintending road construction. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

Findlay, O.—The Hancock Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. was placed in the hands of a receiver Oct. 19, with assets about \$23,000 and liabilities \$35,000. Reason for failure was insufficient working capital and too much overhead expense for the amount of business.—The Hancock Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Bloomville, O.—The partnership of Einsel & Brown owning elvtrs. here and at Lykens has been dissolved. The entire interest in the Bloomville elvtr. is owned by L. B. Einsel and C. C. Brown becomes sole owner of the elvtr. at Lykens. Both houses will be operated as formerly by the Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin, O.

Goodwin (Oakwood p. o.), O.—J. C. Harmon & Son bot from John Wickenhiser & Co. the elvtr. site here where the plant was recently destroyed by fire. W. V. Harmon, sec'y-mgr., writes: "We are building a new plant at Goodwin, 34x40, with most up to date machinery to be installed, same is under construction at present as we are building foundation. J. C. Harmon & Sons will be known as the Harmon Hay & Grain Co.

An amendment to the workmen's compensation law, whereby the "open liability" clause was eliminated, was approved by the people in a recent Ohio election. The amendment, indorsed both by the labor unions and employers ass'n's working thru the Ohio Manufacturers Ass'n, gives the employee a larger indemnity, payable thru the Industrial Commission, from funds provided by the employees as insurance and provides that the settlement of claims thru the Industrial Commission shall be final. This change obviates any possibility of the employer who makes his payments into the workmen's compensation fund being subjected to suit for damages by an employee who may not be satisfied with the compensation received.

OKLAHOMA

Granite, Okla.—We will put in a new set of wagon scales and repair the office buildings.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Oscar M. Hayes, acting mgr.

Miami, Okla.—Chas. B. Carman of Lawrence, Kan., bot the interest of Seymour Dix in the Dixie Grain Co. W. Bromelsick will continue in partnership with Mr. Carman.

Homestead, Okla.—We have installed a 10-in. feed grinder in our elvtr. Also have put a radio in our office. We cannot see how anyone that has to sell his own grain can afford to be without one.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

Hitchcock, Okla.—Bot elvtr. formerly owned by Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. Now open for business. Chas. Schneider, mgr., Chas. Fiegl, Loyal, Okla., pres., L. F. Patterson, vice-pres., and J. G. Oetner, sec'y.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

Enid, Okla.—I have charge of the wire office of the Fuller Grain Co. here and represent them here at Enid and in the state. We are still the W. M. Randels Grain Co., but just at present are doing nothing in cash grain but are giving our full time to the Fuller Grain Co.—W. M. Randels.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants Exchange recently elected the following officers: Frank L. Shull, pres.; I. C. Sanford, vice-pres.; R. S. McCarl, sec'y-treas., and N. A. Leach and A. M. Chrystall, directors. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved that the sentiment of the Merchants Exchange Ass'n continues in favor of the reorganization plan which has come to practical completion, but seems for the moment to pause; and the newly elected officers are earnestly requested to work immediately for the carrying on to a finish of this undertaking vital to the growth of the trade of the Columbia River and for which support is manifestly available.

Pendleton, Ore.—Fire completely wrecked the grain office of H. W. Collins, prop. of the Collins Flour Mills.

Portland, Ore.—George A. Bailey, who had been with the McCaull-Dinsmore Grain Co. for 15 years, with offices most of that time in Helena, Mont., also in charge of the Pacific Coast business, resigned Nov. 1 and has engaged in the grain business for himself. He will operate under the name of the G. A. Bailey Grain Co., offices located in the Lewis Bldg.

Portland, Ore.—The differential between bulk and sacked wheat was fixed at 4 cents a bushel by the Merchants Exchange Ass'n at a recent meeting when it adopted the report of a com'te to which the matter had been referred some time ago. By the same report re-sacking was reduced from 10 to 8 cents and bad-order sacks from 5 to 4 cents. It was recommended that no change be made in mixed wheat discounts, but that mixed wheat be sold as such, the difference to be arranged between buyer and seller.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—F. J. Barndt & Co. of Lansdale, H. L. Freedman and Murphy Cook & Co. have been admitted to membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Garvin, 72 years old, who for the past 20 years has been superintendent of the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. died recently, following a short illness. He is survived by his widow, three sons and six daughters. James Sullivan has been appointed acting superintendent of the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Corsica, S. D.—J. D. Hofer recently installed a dump in his elvtr.

Davis, S. D.—W. F. Conway of Mitchell is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—C. H. Enright, former grain dealer, traveled by auto to Los Angeles, and has decided definitely to remain.

Fedora, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has reorganized and opened for business under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Eales-Prescott Co. of Sioux City has opened a branch office in the Security Nat'l Bank Bldg. Charles E. Titerud is in charge.

Lake Preston, S. D.—We put in a man lift here along in August, 1923, also built a new feed house all mouse proof.—Eagle Roller Mill Co., M. H. Plowman.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The old Lunde Elvtr. which for a number of years has not been used as a grain elvtr., went up in smoke a short time ago. Loss fully covered by insurance.—Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Britton, S. D.—We have installed electric power and remodeled power house into screening bins. Powers Elvtr. Co., Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. and Britton Mill have all built corn cribs.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Edw. Jerde, mgr.

Hoven, S. D.—The Hawkeye Elvtr. sold out here. Holland Bros. are the new owners. I am no longer in the grain business. I am now working for a special examiner in the liquidation of a bank here.—A. J. Tobias, formerly agt. Hawkeye Elvtr. Co.

Firestell, S. D.—A. L. Holt, P. V. Schreiner, Harry Bickel and others have incorporated with P. V. Schreiner as pres. and A. L. Holt as sec'y-treas. Operating a flat house at present but will build a 20,000-bu. house to be ready for next season.—Farmers Grain Co., A. L. Holt.

SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—Edward E. Smith has removed to the Glenn Bldg.

Statesville, N. C.—Two grain elvtrs. at Sterling Mills burned recently.

Montgomery, Ala.—Mail addressed to Albert Jones, supt. Hobbie Elvtr., has been returned.

Jacksonville, Fla.—On Nov. 1, 1923, we opened an office here; C. S. Bonacker in charge. Our Tampa office was established in 1892 and we are now maintaining offices in Tampa, Pensacola, Miami and Jacksonville, conducting a general merchandise brokerage business, selling only to the exclusive wholesale grocers and wholesale grain and feed dealers.—Bonacker Bros., Tampa.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Mountain City Mill Co. has let contract for the erection of 32 grain storage bins.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Ewell Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, M. W. Ewell, R. H. Brigance, A. M. Ewell, J. W. Davenport and G. Hoffine.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hermitage Elvtr. owned and operated by Chas. D. Jones & Co. together with 500,000 bus. wheat, corn and oats were destroyed by fire Nov. 20. Loss, \$1,000,000; partly insured. This was built 20 years ago.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—We have already moved retail store to larger quarters and will build hay house and cleaning house in spring on L. & N. tracks. We will not spend in excess of \$6,000 for improvements.—Remke Seed & Grain Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—The elvtr. of Charles D. Jones containing 500,000 bus. of corn, oats and wheat was totally destroyed by fire Nov. 18. Loss \$1,000,000. Mr. Jones states he will have to have another elvtr., but is undecided whether he will buy another or rebuild.

TEXAS

White, Tex.—A storage house of 21x100 ft. is being erected by the Gillette Grain Co., successor to Sears Grain Co.

Floydada, Tex.—We wish to say that we are very much in business handling something like 100 cars of inbound freight and operate our own elvtr. at present.—Boothe Bros., C. W. Boothe.

Kings Mill, Tex.—The Simpson Grain Co. will build a small elvtr. here in time for the 1924 crop. We are contemplating on closing about Dec. 1 to 15.—Ecla Grain Co., J. H. Johnson, mgr.

Marshall, Tex.—The Taylor Mill & Elvtr. Co. incorporated for \$25,000. Incorporators and officers are T. J. Taylor of Karnack, pres.; Fess Covin of Marshall, vice-pres.; A. D. Beck, Marshall, sec'y-vice-pres., and F. E. Covin, Marshall sec'y-treas. New buildings will be erected on the old M. & E. T. tracks. The main elvtr. and adjoining buildings will be approximately 100 feet wide and 200 ft. long and will have sufficient trackage to accommodate 20 cars at one time without additional switching. All buildings and machinery will be modern in every respect.

UTAH

Cedar City, Utah.—The roller flour mill of the Iron County Milling Co., J. D. Cox, mgr., will be remodelled, new machinery installed, the building strengthened and made more convenient.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Arthur E. Osborne, who was formerly with the Utah Idaho Flour & Grain Co. is now in charge of our grain department under the direction of Albert Merrill, general manager.—Merrill Keyser Co., V. Larson.

WASHINGTON

Colfax, Wash.—The Colfax Grain & Feed Co.'s frame mill was burned to the ground recently.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Barton Grain Co. has changed its name to the Barton-Gleason Co. I. S. Gleason became a partner in the business recently.

Seattle, Wash.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. discontinued its branch here on Nov. 1. The plant of the company was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000.

Dayton, Wash.—The Sperry Mills Co. of Spokane will open soon the Portland flouring mills, which have been idle more than a year. The mill will be rebelted and cleaned. Dunlap & Berry, owners of Dayton Feed & Fuel Co. will continue in charge of the chop mill in connection with the plant.

Spokane, Wash.—The Gallatin Valley Mfg. Co. which operated a 300-bbl. mill at Belgrade, Mont., and a large number of elvtrs. in Montana has removed its headquarters here to the office of the parent company, the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., D. R. Fisher, mgr., at Seattle. The cereal plant headquarters of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash., has also been moved to Seattle and O. W. Fisher, Jr., mgr., has removed here.

WISCONSIN

Maiden Rock, Wis.—R. E. Jones Co. has leased the Maiden Rock Elvtr. Co.

Plymouth, Wis.—Jacob Schaap, owner of the Schaap flour mills, is building an addition to his mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Arthur M. Kayser was admitted to membership recently in the Chamber of Commerce.

Waunakee, Wis.—C. J. Schmidt has greatly improved his elvtr. He has repaired and completely enclosed the scales.

Springville, Wis.—The Springville Roller mill, operated by E. H. Rossier for the grinding of feed has been sold to E. A. Oberveiser, local banker.

De Pere, Wis.—The Powell Milling Co.'s creditors, who for a year operated the flour and feed mill and elvtr. of the John P. Dousman Milling Co. at De Pere, but suspended operations last spring, have instituted involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

WYOMING

Cody, Wyo.—Henry Thurston has leased the mill from the Cody Mfg. Co. and will begin to grind flour in a short time.

Books Received

BEGIN TO FIGHT THE CORN BORER NOW, is the title of a pamphlet by W. P. Flint, J. C. Hackleman and F. C. Bauer, jointly. This pamphlet contains a detailed and illustrated description of the European corn borer and advocates the adoption of methods of combatting it before it shall have gained a strong foothold in Illinois. The pamphlet will be distributed to Illinois farmers early next month.—Circular No. 274, University of Illinois, Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE of the Railways and Steam Navigation Lines of United States, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and Cuba has been issued for the month of November. It contains complete index of railroads and steamship lines, index of points reached by water routes, index of railroad stations and index to steamship lines. Timetables of all railroads are also given in full. 1568 pages, paper bound. \$2 single issue or \$18 per annum. Published by the National Railway Publication Co., New York, N. Y.

Elevator Company Liable Thru Failure to Have Understanding in Writing.

Goode, a farmer, in 1920 got seed and feed from Rolette County, North Dakota, and in 1921 gave the Rolette State Bank a chattel mortgage on the crop for \$2,000. The county perfected its lien for the seed and feed furnished and the bank also tried to collect on its mortgage, while Goode hauled a portion of the mortgaged grain to the elevator of the Minnetoka Elevator Co.

A conference was held at the elevator between Goode, the sheriff of Rolette County, the agent of the bank and the agent of the elevator company where it was agreed that the elevator should handle the grain; but the bank claimed the agreement was that the elevator company should pay the bank \$400, while the elevator company claimed it was to pay the money to Goode, who in turn was to pay it over to the bank. The money was paid to Goode and he kept it. The bank brought suit against the elevator company for alleged conversion and a decision in favor of the bank was affirmed Sept. 24, 1923, by the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

One of the defenses of the elevator company was that the lien of the county exceeded the value of the grain in suit, and came before the mortgage of the bank.

The court said: The defendant's contention is that, under the terms of the statute, the lien is a continuing lien, not only as against the crop grown from and during the season for which seed and feed were furnished, but each year thereafter upon all crops grown by the lienor to whom such seed and feed were furnished, and until the debt is paid. The particular section on which its contention is based is section 3482, C. L. 1913, as amended in 1918, and reading as follows:

"Under the filing of the contracts provided for in section 3480, the county shall acquire a just and valid lien upon the crops of grain and feed raised each year by the person receiving seed grain and feed to the amount of the sum then due to the county upon said contract, which shall as to the crops covered thereby have priority over all other liens and incumbrances thereon, except threshers and labor liens * * * The filing and recording of said contract shall be held and considered to be full and sufficient notice to all parties of the existence and extent of said lien * * * which shall continue in force until the amount covered by said contract shall be fully paid."—Acts, Sp. Sess. 1918, c. 13.

It will at once be seen that the difficulty arises by reason of the words "each year," as used in this enactment. It must be conceded that those words were unfortunately used and that the statute is rendered somewhat ambiguous thereby. However, after a careful examination of the various enactments beginning with the original enactment, chapters 152, 153 and 154, Laws of 1890, we are of the opinion that the statute contemplates that the lien shall cover only those particular crops raised during the cropping season for which the seed and feed were so furnished.

It seems apparent that the Legislature did not intend that any other crops than those raised in the particular year in which seed and feed were furnished should be charged with the lien therefor. Any other intention would have been subversive of the underlying purposes of the legislation, because a lien on the crops of succeeding years would have made it difficult for the recipient of the aid extended to thereafter help himself by using his crops for such years as security; would have made it difficult for him, did the need arise, to secure seed or credit from other than governmental sources.

The Legislature made these three liens, seed, labor and threshers, superior to all others, this plainly on the theory that they who made the crop possible, they who furnished the seed for, performed the labor in producing and threshed the crop, should be first reimbursed therefrom. The furnishing of the seed is as essential to the raising of a crop as the labor expended in producing and saving, or in threshing it. Therefore, when the Legislature, in dealing with the matter of this lien of the county for seed furnished, provided that the laborer and thresher who produced and threshed the crop should be first reimbursed from it, and made their rights superior to those of the county which had furnished the seed, but said nothing regarding a lien for the seed for subsequent crops, they clearly indicated that they considered that the lien of the county should apply only to the crops produced in the year in which the county furnished seed and feed.

It is plain, therefore, that the trial court was right in holding that any claim that the county of Rolette may have had for seed and feed fur-

nished to Goode in 1920 under the provisions of article 24, chapter 42 of the Political Code as amended, was not a lien on the crops raised by him in 1921.—195 N. W. Rep. 6.

Ironclad Elevator at Dresden, Kan.

Dresden, Kan., is a little town of 250 people situated on the C. R. I. & P. Ry., in the heart of a fine grain producing area in the southeast corner of Decatur County. In 1922 the county produced field crops on 278,865 acres with a total value of \$3,266,176. More than 1,400,000 bus. of wheat and 1,200,000 bus. of corn was raised.

Feeling the necessity for a grain elevator at Dresden, the C. E. Robinson Grain Co., Salina, Kan., let contract last April to the Star Engineering Co. for a 15,000-bu. ironclad elevator. It is now completed and in operation.

On the ground the elevator is 26x16 ft. with a height to cupola of 32 ft. The cupola is 9x21x18 ft. high. Directly attached to the elevator is an 8x10x9 ft. all-concrete engine room and another building 10x12x9 ft., also attached to the main structure, serves as the office.

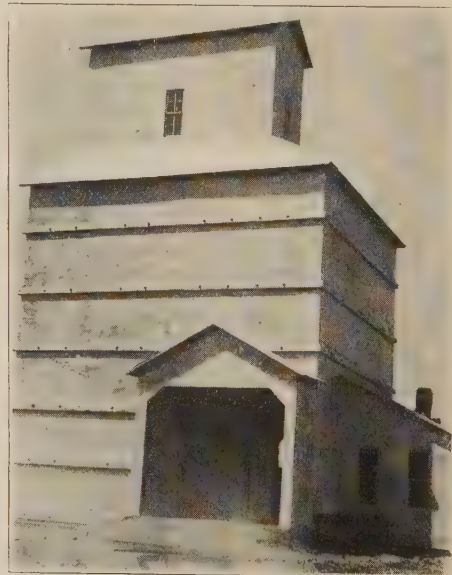
Four main storage bins go down to the concrete bottoms; three other bins are situated over the driveway and one service bin is over the workroom. Two bins and a car sink are located under the dump sink.

Machinery installed consists of a 10-h.p. F-M Type "Z" engine, with a rope drive to the head, operated on a clutch. The leg is of high speed, non-chokable type, equipped with 7x6 3/4-in. buckets, capable of elevating 1,500 bus. per hour. A 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale is set in the cupola and discharges directly to cars. Grain is dumped from trucks and wagons by a Trapp All Steel Dump.

The entire elevator is ironclad and roofed with 1 1/4-in. corrugated roofing. The house is well designed for country receiving elevator service and has plenty of bins for varieties and grades of grain. The C. E. Robinson Grain Co. should be proud of their creditable addition to the grain handling facilities of the state of Kansas.

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation will hold a national conference on co-operative marketing at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 8. It will precede the regular annual meeting to be held Dec. 8, 9, and 10.

FARMERS have failed to take advantage of the credit facilities offered thru the Intermediate Credit Banks for financing their crops. Approximately \$32,000,000 has been advanced to date and of this only \$2,403,896 was loaned direct to farmers on wheat. Loans to co-operatives and other farm ass'ns totaled \$24,000,000.



C. E. Robinson Co.'s Elevator at Dresden, Kan.

Cure All Farmer's Troubles by Wrecking His Marketing System.

The many theories offered as "cure all" for what some say is the defects of our marketing system reminds the writer of what an old tailor used to say when he made a misfit, "Never mind, my friend, I'll make her fit. All I got to do is cut and try, just cut and try."

The "cut and try" system carried on by our politicians in Congress in their efforts to cure an economic fault by legislation has nearly ruined the farming industry of the country as well as the marketing system that has been built and improved after many years of the most careful study to a point where no other commodity is handled with so small a margin of profit as is the grain from the farmer to the ultimate consumer. Yet, we have Bureaus and Commissions at Washington who still insist that the toll taken for handling the farmer's grain is too great. The "cure all" offered now is what is termed the "Co-operative pool" financed by the government.

Another branch of government says the salvation of the farmer is through the extension of the services of the warehouse act. That there should be more storage built at country stations (for it is to supervise) so the farmer can get a storage receipt upon which he can borrow money (and speculate on the price of grain).

Senator Capper of Kansas assured the country if speculation on the Boards of Trade were done away with or placed under strict supervision of government the goal would be reached and the producer of grain would come into his own, but now he says the ills of farming can not be cured by legislation, while Congressman Sidney Anderson, of Minnesota, says the tariff is the cause of our low prices for wheat and he is advocating a raise to forty-five or fifty cents per bushel. Others advocate government guarantee of price to the producer.

Marketing Systems.—Now these "tailors" of our marketing system should know that a restriction of the flow of surplus commodities results in a trend to lower prices. A marketing system for grain or any other commodity can not justify itself except through efficient distribution and the cost attached for such service. The price of the commodity depending upon the economic condition prevailing at the time of sale, and that price is the dominating factor in distribution.

The Federal Trade Commission's report on the country grain business does not tell the daily spread between buying prices and selling prices on daily purchases. Had it done so it would have been compelled to say that the daily profits of the country grain business are very largely borrowed from the prospective future worth of grain.

Those in charge of the Warehouse Act in the Department of Agriculture should know there are more country elevators than is necessary to handle the crops of the country and they should devise ways and means for practical farm storage to which the Warehouse Act can apply without useless investment and expense to the producer.

Our lawmakers should know that so long as we have a surplus production of grain crops a tariff on grain is of no benefit to the farmer, and those who advocate a guaranteed price must know such action would create still greater production and a worse condition than now prevails.

Attitude Must Change.—The grain handling facilities of the country represent millions of dollars in investments upon which there is no money being made. Can it continue to survive while these "Market tailors" continue to "cut and try?" The continual process of "cutting and trying" is breaking down the moral fiber back of good business. It is extending its influence into the grain business to the extent that Mr. James A. Patten says there are not as many big, broad men in the membership of the Chicago Board of Trade as in

past years. This condition will extend to other lines of industry unless it is curbed quickly.

It is said there is too great an economic waste in business, with which I agree, but this waste is not because of too much profit but because of too little or none at all. Every business that fails to make a profit is guilty of many things and the least you can say of it, it is an economic waste to continue it.

Politicians are quick to take advantage of distress and they are equally quick to respond to public sentiment. Unless we are to face a marketing disaster the business interests of the country must change their present attitude toward our marketing system. Indifference must give way to interest, ignorance must be replaced by understanding.—V. E. B., in *Our Paper*.

E. S. WAGNER, long and favorably known in the milling industry as former treasurer of the Millers' National Federation, later as chairman of the com'te on transportation, has resigned from the Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, with which he was affiliated for nearly twenty years, and will work under the direction of the National Federation, directing his activities toward improving milling conditions.

J. E. BARR, of the hay, feed and seed division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has completed a three weeks' trip thru the soy bean area of the corn belt. Seedsmen, shippers, growers, experiment station representatives and soy bean oil and meal manufacturers were interviewed for information relative to problems arising in the marketing of soy beans. Mr. Barr's report indicates a rapid development of this industry. But why should the Government butt in?

Development of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The grain business has always been a sort of a political football; laws, regulations, and restrictions, have been passed by those unfamiliar with the business. It is the opinion of those in the trade, and seems to be justified by results, that while some are good most are bad, and taken all in all, they have not only hampered, and made the handling of the grain more difficult and expensive, but have actually worked to the detriment of the producer.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce is the largest primary wheat market in this country. Years ago there were a few grain commission merchants with offices in various parts of the city. When a car of wheat was shipped to them, they would take the sample and make the rounds of the mills, looking for the best bid. This was not always convenient for the miller, so the buyers and sellers got together and decided to rent a room, where they could all meet each day at a certain hour, and look over the grain. This proved such a convenience that the method has continued to this day, and from that grew the present Chamber of Commerce.

In order to protect each other from dealing with those financially responsible or dishonest, certain rules were inaugurated, and are still being adopted as new conditions arise. Today the membership is very valuable, the rules are rigid and the penalty for infraction is expulsion. It is the boast of the Chamber that it has never passed a rule, that the members did not believe to be a benefit and protection to the shipper.

The Chamber has several hundred members; as competitors they must be honorable and square, if not they would be expelled. They must be keen, able business men, if they are not they cannot compete, and soon are out of business. That is why grain men think that the present system of disposing of the nation's crop as handled under present methods, which is the culmination of years of development by the brainiest and keenest of business men in one of the most efficiently operated business in existence and which permits grain to be handled on a smaller profit than any other commodity.—From an address by Chas. E. Boardman.

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YOU—

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Supply Trade

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Leslie R. Veatch, formerly engaged in the design and construction of grain elevators, has discontinued business.

WICHITA, KAN.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rynders will regret to learn of the death on Nov. 16 of Lyman J. Rynders.

TOLEDO, O.—J. M. Bell, for over five years connected with the sales force of the Bauer Bros. Co. at Springfield, O., has been placed in charge of the company's office in this city.

PARKER, S. D.—J. C. Williams, who for many years has sold Trapp Dumps in the Northwest, has been placed in charge of the Northwestern territory for Drake-Williams-Mount Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manufacturers of tin plate are being swamped with orders for 1924 delivery, and indications are that next year's consumption will be the largest in the history of that industry.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Weller Manufacturing Co. has recently sold the Wonder Grain Cleaners to the following companies: Kirk Grain Co., Scott City, Kan.; McLean Elev. Co., Becket, Mont.; Washburn Elevator Co., Washburn, N. D.; Farmers Elevator Co., Marshall, Okla., and Surprise, Neb.; Wallace Mfg. Co., Huntington, Ind.; J. R. Raup, Timpkin, Kan.; Rice & Olson, Winfred, S. D.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Howard, S. D.

A DECREASE in the production of iron has caused an inflation in prices of pig iron and scrap and incidentally an increase in the demand, according to selling agencies in Chicago. Pig iron, formerly selling for \$23 a ton, is now quoted at \$23.50 to \$24.00 and steel scrap, previously sold at from \$14.00 to \$14.50, is now selling at \$14.25 to \$14.75. Since June 1, seventy-one furnaces have had their fires pulled, curtailing the output of iron to a point where production and shipments are about even.

MANUFACTURERS, distributors and consumers of prepared roofing held a meeting, recently, with representatives of the Division of Simplified Practice of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the following recommendations were adopted: (1) To eliminate all grades or kinds of slate-surfaced and also stone-surfaced prepared roofing that do not measure up to the requirements of the "Class C Label" of the Underwriters' Laboratories. (2) To reduce the varieties of smooth surface roofing to seven lines or grades—weights and qualities being considered. These recommendations are to become effective Jan. 1, 1924, and will hold for one year.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An increase in the consumption of copper this year over 1922 is indicated in a statement by R. L. Agassiz, president of the Copper & Brass Research Ass'n, a voluntary organization composed of the principal brass and copper companies. Mr. Agassiz said: "Copper consumption in this country for the first three quarters of 1923, and this includes brass in which form is consumed about one-half of all the copper used in this country, was greater than consumption for the entire year of 1922. The outlook for 1924 is favorable by virtue of the prospect of the continued activity in the three largest brass and copper consuming industries, electrical, automotive and building construction. Copper consumption in the United States at the present time is about 70 per cent of the world's production."

ALGERIA is falling in line with those countries already employing grain elevators. The government of Algeria has contributed a subsidy of 500,000 francs and loaned an additional sum of 250,000 francs for the purpose of constructing elevators and providing other grain storage facilities, at Burdeau. Bulk handling is surely gaining friends.

Award of \$50,000 for Personal Injury.

An award of \$50,000 judgment against his former employer, Grain Dealers Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was given Egil Softing by Judge O. S. Franklin in the district court at Des Moines, Ia.

Softing, 21 years of age, broke his back two years ago when he fell from a scaffold 60 ft. high while working on a grain elevator for the Grain Dealers Supply Co. at Fort Dodge.

The defendant company did not contest the suit and Judge Franklin, in making his decision, agreed with Softing's attorney that Softing could have earned \$48,000 during the remainder of his life had he not been maimed. The other \$2,000 was granted for doctor bills.

Evidence in the case brot out the fact that the accident was caused by another workman in the defendant's employ. This man loosened bolts in the scaffold, causing Softing to fall.

What Co-operation Can Do for the Wheat Grower.

On Nov. 13 at Chicago the com'ite on production of the Wheat Council of the United States reported that—

A survey of co-operative organization in this country and abroad indicates that successful co-operation has been founded upon the ability of these co-operatives to accomplish certain definite objectives. These are:

First. The reduction of varieties and the standardization of the product with reference to consumer demand.

Second. The adoption of a policy on the part of the co-operative which would insure a uniformly standard product.

Third. Ability to secure the adoption of specified methods of soil preparation, fertilization, seed selection, cultivation and harvesting, together with adoption of necessary methods for the prevention or control of plant diseases or insect pests.

Fourth. Some form of production control or regulation sufficient to enable the selling ass'n to prevent depressing the market thru the offer of a supply in excess of demand.

The fourth objective, control of price by withholding supplies, unquestionably is uppermost in the minds of the farmer agitators who are trying to lead the wheat grower astray on the get-rich-quick highway of price fixing.

The linseed oil "trust" which existed many years ago undertook to control the price of flaxseed, and tho it had the backing of Standard Oil millions, it failed.

Failure soon must come to any combination that undertakes to fix the price of a crop sown annually on an acreage capable of unlimited expansion.

Rust caused this year's winter wheat crop in Mexico to fall 30 per cent under the crop of last year. Total production this year from 866,808 acres was 5,990,000 bus., while last year there was produced 8,550,000 bus.

Newly Created Pneumatic Dump.

A new truck and wagon dump using pneumatic power and embodying many innovations new to the users of dumps is being manufactured by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

The illustration herewith shows the dump installed on a sixteen-foot scale emptying a truck. The same dump empties wagons into a nearer sink opening.

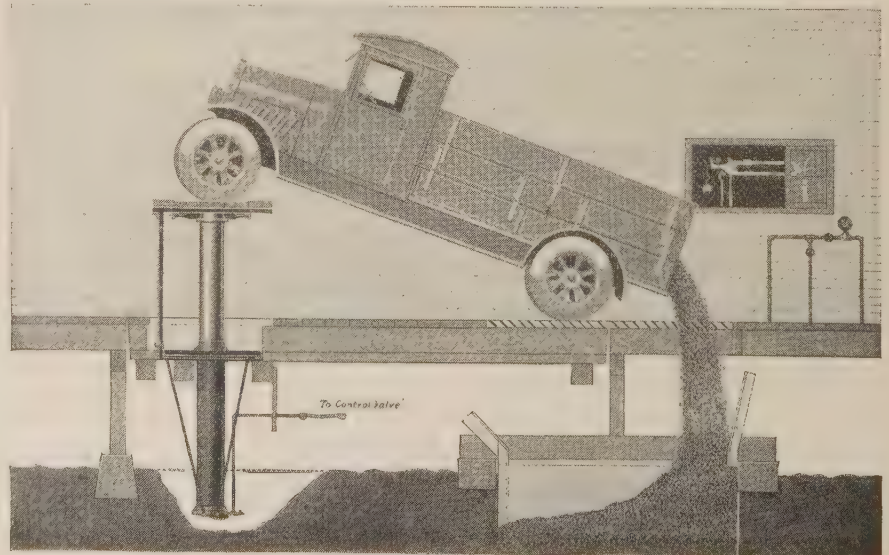
The dump is of all metal construction. The foundation is made of angle iron and supports the air cylinder. Four long rods fasten to the frame and run to the bottom of the cylinder, acting as a further support to the cylinder. The cylinder, hung from the center of the angle iron frame, is made of extra heavy tubing 10¼ inches inside diameter. The cast iron piston is three inches deep and machined to the size of the cylinder. A heavy leather cup on the bottom of the piston absolutely prevents any air leak. When the plunger is raised to its full height, it still overlaps 18 inches in the cylinder which makes it absolutely rigid.

When the cylinder is raised, a galvanized iron guard rises with the platform and prevents horses from stepping back into opening in scale platform. The air tank is made of standard boiler steel and all joints have a factor of safety four to five times in excess of the pressures listed. It is 20x60 inches and tested for a working pressure of 150 pounds. A Curtis Model "B" single stage air compressor is provided with each dump. This requires small floor space and may be installed in any part of the elevator where it can be operated most conveniently. The air is piped to the air tank.

Installation of the dump is most simple. It requires no concrete foundation or support of any kind other than the scale of which it becomes a part. The angle iron frame to which the cylinder is attached is bolted to the underside of the scale timbers. The grain from trucks is dumped thru a grating independent of the scale itself, but grain from wagons is discharged thru the scale instead of past the end of it.

To facilitate installation of the dump independent of the scale where necessary, the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has so designed it that it can be suspended from driveway timbers. As in the other installation, no concrete foundation of any kind is needed.

With the dump and scale combined, the elevator operator can, without moving the vehicle, weigh the load and dump it into the pit. He weighs the load in the regulation manner and then turns the air valve which raises the dump platform and empties the vehicle. Turning the exhaust valve lets the platform down easily and steadily so he can quickly get the tare and determine the net weight of the grain dumped.



New Truck and Wagon Air Dump.

Patent on Distribution of Concrete Invalid.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals on July 24, 1923, held invalid the patent granted to Lee Callahan on the method of distributing concrete now in general use. The suit was by the Concrete Appliances Co. against John E. Gomery and others. In part the court said:

In principle, this case concerns the use of gravity in conveying mobile substances from an elevated common central point to various working points; in application, to the distribution of "wet" or "mush" concrete.

Naturally such general practice was early applied to the movement of such a mobile thing as grain, when its volume became large, and the word "elevator" became a synonym for the raising, storage and distribution of grain, into individual cars, the ends of the same car, into ships, and, indeed, into separate hatches.

As an example of the common practice the proof is that prior to 1905, and since then, practically all elevators delivering grain to ships have been equipped with pipes, extending downwardly from the side of the elevator and supported by horizontally movable booms for directing the outlet of the pipes to any desired part of the boat, within range of the apparatus. But not only was such movable conduit's discharge pipe handled by the boom on the elevator, but where the change of the tide or the lower level of the ship, caused by loading, made it desirable, a second or supplemental hopper and an additional spout were suspended from and handled by a boom and tackle on the ship itself. This supplemental hopper received the discharge from the elevator spout and discharged it into the vessel, as change of tide or the settling of the vessel necessitated. The proofs further show that, where two ships were lying side by side and it was desired to spout the grain to an outlying or "second-off" one, it was done by such elevator appliances in spite of the long stretch required. It was also a common practice to provide the spout with a telescopic extension end, by which further horizontal reach was effected, due to the varying positions of the ship. Moreover, it will be noted that on such apparatus the function of the boom was not only to raise, lower, and swing the spout to reach the hatches of the ship under different conditions of load and tide, but also to draw up and house the spout, so as not to interfere with the navigation or movement of the vessel.

It will be seen that the steps of lifting grain to get gravity, of storing to get quantity, of chuting to get delivery, and of boom swing and trough shift to vary locality of delivery, and also of duplication of these shore appliances by supplemental boom and conduit on shipboard, had all been advanced to a high state of efficiency and delivery point variation in elevator grain practice.

Used in 1906.—In November, 1906, a concrete foundation was built at Gary, Ind. Here a car was used on which was a mixer, from which the concrete was discharged into a hopper or chamber, and from which chutes, suspended from a boom located on the car, chuted the mixed concrete down to the cofferdam, where it flowed either into piles or was poured in place, the dam being some 40 feet in width and of great length. The chutes in the apparatus could be moved up, down and sideways. The apparatus was used for several months and was constructed by a man who had never seen concrete so handled, but had seen it used in grain elevators.

In these evolutionary stages of the concrete art, the proof is that the builders of grain elevators took a leading part in the use and distribution of wet or mush concrete. In that regard, the proof is:

"Architects in general prior to the year 1904-05 demanded that concrete be mixed in what is known as very dry, and to such a consistency that it required considerable tamping to make the water flow on top; but grain elevator designers and contractors have never been governed by architects' rules and guidance or specifications, as the elevator designer generally built the elevator that he designed, or that some other company designed; therefore they were a sort of law to themselves, and, in my opinion, were the first designing engineers and contractors to use what is known in the trade as 'wet' or 'sloppy' concrete. In my opinion this was brought about by the use of what is called 'slip' or 'movable' forms. By the use of such form, which is usually about 4 feet high, the wall, column, or girders, is formed by filling the movable form with sloppy concrete and reinforcing, and at the same time constantly raising the form by a series of jackscrews supported on steel bars, which are imbedded in the concrete. The jackscrews are fastened onto these bars, and by turning down the jackscrew the form is forced up, thus making the structure one monolithic mass; but to do this the concrete had to be run into the form in a liquid state, and such a liquid state that it did not require tamping, but only spading. * * * From the mixer the concrete was spouted into a hoist hopper. This hoist hopper was hoisted by power to the top

of the building as it was in course of construction. When reaching the top, a gate, which was provided on the side of this first hopper, was opened, and the concrete material allowed to discharge through a spout into another similar hopper, but stationary. This last-named hopper was usually located about from 15 to 20 feet away from the side of the hoist tower, and in the elevator work was supported on the movable form. From this hopper the concrete was drawn into wheelbarrows or concrete carts, and with these distributed into the various walls, columns, and floors."

Patent Office Behind the Times.—It is no reflection on the Patent Office of the United States, but simply an instance of how often the theoretical expert of an art is in his office oblivious to the atmosphere of practical accomplishment in the field of achievement, when we note that, unconscious of this wide, growing and much discussed use of wet cement, the Patent Office, on November 2, 1909, granted patent No. 939,072 to A. D. Ney, which was based on the specification statement by him made July 10, 1909, that:

"In the making of concrete, it has hitherto been the general practice in mixing the materials as stiff as possible, using only sufficient water to cause the adherence of the material together, and thereafter tamping the material to cause the mass to be as compact as possible in its relatively dry condition. In the operation of making the product of the present invention, a radically different method is followed, in that an abundance of water is employed, in order not only to permit gravity to bring the mass to a solid, compact condition, and thereby dispense with the ramming operation, but also to provide sufficient water for the purpose of crystallization. The process of forming the present process is essentially a wet process, and distinguished from the relatively dry process employed in making concrete."

The court below held the patent was not infringed. We go a step further, and hold Callahan, so far as the claims here involved are concerned, had no such patent claims to infringe.

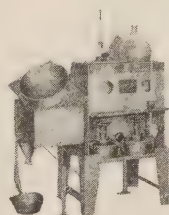
The cause will therefore be remanded to the court below, to modify its decree by adjudging the claims in controversy invalid, and, as thus modified, the decree is affirmed.—291 Fed. Rep. 486.

THE CONFERENCE for the Prevention of Grain Rust held its third annual meeting at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21. Representatives from 13 states attended and black rust will be chased harder than ever next year.

A MORE favorable turn in the agricultural situation in the Northwest was indicated in a report to President Coolidge, presented by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Leon Shaw, of Billings, Mont. Mr. Barnes laid before the President a compilation of reports serving to show that steadily increased buying power of the country's city population was beneficially affecting the condition of the farmers. He cited the advance in wheat prices as evidence.

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Carriers Sued for \$2,000,000 Overcharges.

The Transportation department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, acting on behalf of more than 1,000 grain shippers, has filed suit in the federal court for recovery of more than \$2,000,000 alleged overcharged on grain shipments from Oct. 21, 1921, to Jan. 7, 1922. It is charged that the overcharges were made on grain shipped after Oct. 20, 1921, when the Interstate Commerce Commission declared the existing rates excessive. Thirteen railroads are named.

Participants in the suit are the Kansas City Board of Trade, Atchison Board of Trade, Wichita Board of Trade, and more than 1,000 grain shippers.

The Southwestern Millers League will not participate in the suit because of the five per cent cash retainer required by attorneys for the Kansas City Board of Trade. The League will, however, make arrangements to take the claims of millers who wish to make recovery, without any expense to the miller beyond a 25 per cent charge by the lawyers in case the suit is successful. Sec'y Topping of the League states that the claims should be taken only from Nov. 21, 1921, to Jan. 7, 1922, as to go back to the exact date the railroads were required to make reductions may weaken the case.

Eight suits have been filed by the Burke Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., and constitute a demand for rebates of \$25,930 from eight railroads on which grain was shipped during the prescribed period. The Great Northern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Northwestern; Illinois Central, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are the railroads involved.

Mussen & Gayle, attorneys for the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, reported to Sec'y Prouty on the matter of collection of the above overcharges as follows:

Docket Number 12929 was decided on Oct. 20, 1921, and rates were found unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission, who said they would expect the carriers to establish just and reasonable rates not later than Nov. 20, 1921, the carriers did not amend their tariffs and on Nov. 21 the commission issued a formal order commanding the carriers to amend their tariffs not later than Dec. 27, 1921. Some of the carriers did not get their tariffs amended by this time and secured a further extension until Jan. 7, 1922. You will note, therefore, that all charges collected by the carriers during that period were collected under legally published tariffs. It is extremely doubtful if we could

effect collection through the federal courts, furthermore, each shipper would have to file suit in his own name and prove his own case, we of course, could represent them individually but not collectively. This would entail an endless amount of labor and consume possibly three years' time to carry the cases thru the courts.

An Efficient Coal Handling Plant.

The new coal handling plant of the C. H. Bergman Co. at Chippewa Falls, Wis., has just been completed.

The Bergman Co. has been doing a general coal business at Eau Claire, Wis., for several years, which is its headquarters.

At Chippewa Falls the plant consists of ten overhead hoppers, fitted with steel chutes that deliver coal to trucks in driveway. This driveway runs through the middle of the whole plant, having a concrete floor throughout. The main foundation consists of a reinforced concrete slab. The first twelve feet of this building is timbered up to where the bins start, and from there up the building is of cribbed construction. The entire building is covered with galvanized iron on the outside.

A large cupola runs full length of the building which gives access to the different bins. Under all main bins large screening bins are built which serve the patented loading chutes, fully equipped with heavy mesh and bar screens. Each bin is equipped with two chutes.

The equipment for this plant consists of Godfrey conveying equipment served by a large pit dug under the track, all hoppers and of concrete construction. A hoist house and tippie, it will be noted by the photograph, stands at end of coal plant.

A large office building and a garage for housing three trucks are adjacent. These buildings are located on the Omaha right of way.

Mr. Wm. Bergman is the local manager of the Chippewa Falls plant. Al. E. Bergman is general manager, having his headquarters at Eau Claire, Wis. Otto Bergman heads the sales department which caters to both cities. This plant was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

THE RECKLESS venture of a tiny mouse into the intricate wiring of the power plant operating the Tuscola Grain Co.'s elevator at Tuscola, Ill., necessitated a temporary shutdown and required the services of expert linemen to locate the trouble. It was found that the mouse had ventured onto a conductor, was electrocuted, and its body caused a short circuit.

A Fifty Million Dollar Bug.

The Southwest is literally "alive" with chinch bugs, and more of them are going into hiding for the winter right now than for several years. They are certain to do more damage next season unless the coming winter should prove unfavorable for them or some means is provided to exterminate them this fall. Chinch bugs hibernate over winter, protecting themselves by hiding under trash, dead grass or around the crowns of bunch grass. Their winter home is, therefore, largely along fences, roadsides, ravines and on waste lands. It is these old bugs that live over winter and come out of hiding next April, each depositing from 300 to 500 eggs.

The only satisfactory means of killing chinch bugs is by burning their hiding places between now and December 15. Burn when the grass and weeds are dry and when there is little or no wind.—The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

Pasmo, a New Flax Disease.

"Pasmo," a fungous disease of flax, was found this season in three Minnesota counties, Hennepin, Ramsey and Watonwan, according to A. W. Henry, an assistant pathologist of the Minnesota Experiment Station, University Farm, and agent in the office of cereal disease investigation. The disease was first reported in the United States by W. E. Brentzel, a pathologist at the North Dakota Experiment Station, who is cooperating with the United States department. Mr. Brentzel gave information last winter of its presence. Since then it has been found and identified in Minnesota, Michigan and South Dakota. It was of common occurrence in the eastern half of North Dakota last season, the infection ranging from a trace to 100 per cent.

The disease was given its name in Argentina where it is a serious menace to the flax crop. While definite proof is lacking, it is believed by plant disease authorities that pasmo was introduced in this country with importations of flax seed from the South American country.

Pasmo attacks both fiber and seed flax and causes a blight which affects the stems, leaves, flower pedicels and bolls or seed capsules. Under the attack the plants gradually lose their leaves, and the bolls fail to fill properly or may drop off prematurely. The casual organism was first described in the Argentine in 1910. Spots at first yellowish appear, soon turning brown and later grayish in color. These spots extend more and more as the season advances, eventually becoming contiguous.



New Coal Handling Plant of C. H. Bergman Co. at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Seeds

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp. suffered a small loss in its warehouse on Nov. 16.

THE mid-winter meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held in Chicago, Jan. 28 and 29.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The B. B. Kirkland Seed Co. enlarged its plant by adding another story to its building and installing an electric elevator.

BETHANY, ILL.—The Bethany Grain Co. is building a 30x40 ft. seed house. Recleaning machinery for seeds will be installed and also feed grinder.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—McKay, Reece & Co. have discontinued their garden seed department and will give exclusive attention to the field seed department, which they intend to enlarge.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Fire which broke out in the building of the Springfield Seed Co. was extinguished by local firemen who were called when J. M. Earl, night watchman, discovered the blaze on the top floor. The damage was slight.

WICHITA, KAN.—The Marlow Seed Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing its liabilities at \$74,820.62 and its assets, \$46,922.03. One of the chief creditors is the American State Bank, which holds eight notes totaling \$42,567.50.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I. L. Radwaner of I. L. Radwaner Seed Co. recently returned from Europe. He reports extensive trading in England and France with prices relatively high. While abroad he purchased a Boby Seed Polisher and a separator for removing dodder from clover seed.

CANADA exported \$9,503,764 worth of seeds in 1921, but the next year the seed exports were considerably less, totaling \$6,839,366. Clover exported from Canada in 1921 was valued at \$2,211,287 compared with \$2,072,223 the next year. Flaxseed exports in 1921 were \$6,907,850, against \$4,545,268 in 1922.

LADDONIA, MO.—Twenty-eight years ago C. A. Wilder, grain and brokerage dealer, sold William & Steele at Slater, Mo., a carload of clover seed. That supply has just recently been used up, and they now want to buy another carload from Wilder. The seed sold for \$1.50 a bu. in 1895. The new lot was quoted at \$3.00 per bu.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover ruled weak and lower, the decline being in the nearby futures. Fresh hedging sales against purchases of foreign seed are in evidence on bulges. Bulls appear confident and add to their holdings on moderate recessions. Trade active. Deliveries on December contracts will probably be large. Many longs have traded over to the more distant futures. Unless receipts increase materially there doesn't seem any likelihood of permanent setbacks. Actual cash demand does not develop until after the first of the year. Big demand usually in February and March. There has been a good fall trade and many predict big spring demand.—Southworth & Co.

SEBEWAING, MICH.—Very little buckwheat is raised in this territory. The acreage however was slightly larger than last season and the yield was fairly good. The quality was fine. We are having a very good demand for buckwheat at fairly attractive prices. Farmers are inclined to hold their beans for more money. Some think the market will advance \$1.00 per cwt. and whenever the price to the grower declines below \$5.00 per cwt. receipts immediately stop. We do not look for real cheap beans on the entire crop and with legitimate merchandising the entire crop will be cleaned up at satisfactory prices to growers, jobbers, canners and wholesale grocers.—John L. Liken & Co., by G. C. Marotzke.

SEED dealers are requested by Miss Ruth E. Evans, vice-pres. of the Ass'n of Commercial Seed Analysts, to send her a complete set of tags used in labeling seeds. The ass'n hopes to obtain a greater uniformity in seed tagging and needs the data to work upon. Co-operate by sending tags to Ruth E. Evans, 599 Perry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The firm of H. C. King & Sons, wholesale seed merchants, has been reorganized and incorporated as H. C. King & Sons, Inc. H. C. King will continue as president and general manager, dividing his time between the seed business and other interests. The other incorporators are Guy B. Reish, Harold M. King, Verner W. Main and Charles H. King.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Albert Dickinson Co. has bought the Illinois Seed Co. Geo. S. Green, pres. of the Illinois Seed Co., has announced his intention of returning to his former home at St. Louis and affiliate with the D. I. Bushnell Co. Other officers of the company are engaged in winding up their affairs and several have joined the Albert Dickinson Co. Announcement by the Illinois Seed Co. states: "We have decided to close our warehouse for the handling and cleaning of seeds and have sold the book accounts and good will of our business to the Albert Dickinson Co. They will assume and fulfill all our contracts and other obligations."

TO PREVENT the introduction of the alfalfa weevil in Illinois a proclamation, effective Oct. 15, was issued by Governor Small, prohibiting importation of alfalfa hay, other hays of all kinds and cereal straw into Illinois from that section of Idaho lying south and southeast of the south line of Idaho county; Delta, Gunnison and Montrose counties in Colorado; Washoe, Storey, Ormsby, Pershing, Lyon and White Pine counties in Nevada; Sierra county in California; Baker and Malheur counties in Oregon; the state of Utah, and the entire state of Wyoming until that state shall establish and maintain an effective quarantine for the protection of uninfested parts of it.

Record Stalk of Wheat.

A stalk of wheat, six feet in height, with 90 ears containing no less than 5,000 grains of wheat is the result of an experiment with a single seed of wheat by M. Armand Cousin, Paris, France. The stalk has been on exhibition at the Bourse du Commerce and is believed to be the most fruitful stalk of wheat on record.

An English miller, S. K. Keyes, has been presented with a few of the grains to experiment with. Mr. Cousin's instructions to him were to sow in a well-prepared piece of ground that has been cultivated for some years and treat the soil with doses of hypophosphate and nitrate of potassium, well mixed in. Then sprinkle ammonium sulphate on the ground as a cover, giving the plant more small doses as soon as one or two leaves show.

Seeds should be placed in groups of three about four inches apart, and if all three come up, they should be thinned out so only one is left. As soon as the soil is warmed by the sun in the spring, treatment should commence and continue every week until the plant is fully grown. Cut a little off the ends of roots and the leaves. After first treatment sprinkle with small doses of nitrate and pull up a second time, cutting off the end of roots and leaves.

If planted in rows 12 inches apart, the horse pulling the barrel of chemical can get in between them and better results will be obtained. Close following of the directions given should produce a yield two or three times larger than the ordinary method.

This method of producing wheat would enable the small farmer to get a large crop without a large land-tax and at a reduced cost per bushel produced.

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× ×

Wherever you go among the grain trade you will hear the Ellis Drier spoken of as a "good drier." That is a tribute which we have spent 25 years in getting and now that we have it we propose to keep it.

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Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 160 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 35 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

County in Which to Sue Under Texas Statute.—Where, under a shipment of corn, destined to San Antonio, the corn was to be placed f. o. b. at Poth, the seller's domicile, held, that the delivery upon the cars at Poth was complete, and the goods were then in possession and control of the purchaser, and hence the seller for failure to perform was entitled to be sued in the county of his domicile.—*Border Milling Co. v. Bednarz & Billimek Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 254 S. W. 587.

Limitation of Time in Which to Start Suit Against Carrier.—Stipulation in interstate bill of lading that suits for loss, damage, or delay should only be brought within two years and one day after delivery, or, in case of failure to make delivery within that time, after reasonable time for delivery had elapsed, was reasonable and valid. Parties to contract of shipment may fix given time shorter than that allowed by general statute of limitations, within which suit for its breach shall be brought, and, in absence of any unusual or extraordinary circumstances, such stipulation, if reasonable, will be enforced.—*Winstead v. East Carolina Ry.* Supreme Court of North Carolina. 118 S. E. 887.

Mortgagee of Crops Acquires no Lien on Cattle to Which Crops Are Fed.—Where a person feeds his mortgaged crops to his cattle, which are mortgaged to another person, the holder of the mortgage on the crops acquires no lien on the mortgaged cattle by reason of section 3983, Comp. Stat. 1921, which provides for a lien to persons furnishing feed to owners of domestic animals, as such statute applies to those furnishing feed to the owners of the cattle and has no application where the feed and the cattle are owned by the same person, although the feed is mortgaged to one person and the cattle to another.—*State Exchange Bank v. Purcell Bank & Trust Co.* Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 218 Pac. 820.

Seller of Feed Liable to Buyer of Unregistered Brand.—A contract between two grain dealers for the sale of a commodity composed of mixed ingredients designed as feed for mules, and described by a certain descriptive name known to the trade as "Competitor Cane Feed," necessarily implies that the seller, when performing, will deliver a commodity which meets all the requirements of law as to registration with the agricultural department of the state as a condition precedent to its sale within the state. The fact that "Competitor Cane Feed" has not been registered as required by law, or that the ingredients of a compound designated as "Competitor Cane Feed" has been refused registration because of the inferior character of its ingredients as a feed, will not absolve the seller from his obligation to legally perform his contract and deliver to the buyer a "Competitor Cane Feed" meeting all the requirements, and which can be legally sold within the state. The fact that a commodity described as "Competitor Cane Feed" is not put up by the seller, and can be obtained by him only from a certain dealer who puts out a commodity under this designation which has been refused registration in this state, will not relieve the seller of his obligation to perform his contract.—*Inman Grocery Co. v. G. G. Williams.* Court of Appeals of Georgia. 119 S. E. 341.

Evidence of Intention to Gamble in Futures.—That a party to a future contract was not financially able to pay for the commodities which he contracted to buy, or that he has no means with which to buy commodities which he does not own, and which he has contracted to sell, or that he is not a regular dealer in the commodity, and that he has no means or facilities for taking, handling, or storing it, are evidence tending to show that the intention of the party is to gamble.—*Price v. Barnes' Estate.* Supreme Court of Missouri. 254 S. W. 33.

Measure of Damages for Failure to Deliver.—Where there was an available market at the time specified for delivery, the measure of buyer's damages for seller's failure to deliver at such time was the difference between the contract price and the market or current price at such time, under St. 1921, § 1684t—67, and buyer's acceptance of deliveries made subsequent thereto did not postpone the date as of which the buyer's damages were fixed in the absence of a valid agreement fixing a new date of delivery.—*Rhineland Paper Co. v. Bushman.* Supreme Court of Wisconsin. 195 N. W. 325.

Measure of Damages for Carrier's Delay in Delivery of Cattle.—The measure of damages for unreasonable delay in the delivery of a shipment of cattle is the difference in the market value of the cattle at the time when they were actually delivered and at the time when they should have been delivered; and where such cattle but for the negligence of the carrier should have been delivered for a certain market day, but were not, the shipper is entitled to the damages sustained by reason of a decline in prices before the next market day.—*Lowe v. Davis, Director-General.* Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 119 S. E. 477.

Carrier Responsible for Prepaid Shipment Tho Charges Not Paid.—Notwithstanding the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission require collection of freight rates on prepaid consignment before shipment is forwarded, goods left for prepaid shipment without payment of charges, held in possession of carrier as such and not as warehouseman, where the carrier accepted the goods to be forwarded as instructed by shipper upon his promise to pay at a later date, so that the carrier was liable as such for destruction of goods by fire, while in its possession.—*Howell v. Seaboard Air Line R. Co.* Supreme Court of North Carolina. 119 S. E. 198.

Damages for Confiscation of Coal in Transit.—The measure of damages for confiscation of coal by a railroad company while in transit is the market value of the particular coal at the time and under the circumstances when it was taken. Where coal confiscated by a railroad company was in transit to the seaboard for export, and for two months or more at that time, owing to a strike in the British coal mines, the price of export coal was considerably higher than for coal for the domestic market, the shipper is entitled to the benefit of such enhanced price.—*Norfolk & W. R. Co. v. Ft. Dearborn Coal & Export Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 292 Fed. 78.

Suit for Theft of Rice.

The Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n has brought suit against Oak H. Rhodes, proprietor of the Stuttgart Rice Mill Co., Stuttgart, Ark., charging the defendant with theft of from 15 to 24 cars of rice from members of the ass'n. The amount involved is \$50,000.

Before suit was filed members of the ass'n conducted an investigation which resulted in the suit. It is claimed that the defendant inserted a small inner tube in the large pipe thru which rice is drawn from cars and in this manner piped part of each carload to a separate compartment, while the bulk of the shipments went to the scales. Mr. Rhodes denies the accusation.

Steamship Company Not Bound by Grain Shippers' Custom.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has reversed the decision of the lower court and granted a new trial in the suit by W. D. Sheldon & Co. against the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

C. Levensaler and others, doing business under the name of Sheldon & Co., on June 30, 1919, contracted with the fleet corporation for the shipment by steamer to England of a quantity of barley from New Orleans, not later than July 20. Plaintiffs at all times had the barley ready for shipment but the defendant failed to furnish the steamer until Sept. 23. The defendant paid a claim for the loss of interest and storage charges but refused to make good the loss in exchange. The value of the pound sterling on July 21 was considerably higher than on Sept. 23, when the barley was loaded.

Suit was brought to recover the difference on the ground that the fleet corporation should have known it was the practice of grain exporters to draw upon the purchasers of the purchase price in pounds sterling and sell the drafts to bankers, and the lower court gave judgment, by the jury, for plaintiffs.

The Court of Appeals, however, held: Indeed the trial court told the jury that they could find the custom existed even though they also found that there were other methods of financing shipments of grain in use during the period in question. This is in direct violation of the rule of uniformity, for, in the language of Judge Sanborn, "if it (the custom) vary, it furnishes no rule by which to mete." We think the court erred in the respects mentioned, and that the facts found did not establish a valid usage of the shippers of grain.

Even if the facts did establish a usage binding upon the shippers of grain, it does not follow that knowledge of the usage was imputable to the defendant at the time the contract of carriage was made. The business of shipping grain is quite different from that of carrying it. The defendant knew nothing about the contract which the shippers had with the purchasers and had no actual knowledge of the shippers' method of doing business. It did not know whether plaintiffs sold the grain to be paid for in pounds sterling or in dollars. If sold to be paid for in the latter there would have been no loss by reason of the drop in the rate of exchange.

We know judicially that the defendant was engaged in carrying many different kinds of freight and for persons engaged in widely different lines of business.

To charge it with constructive knowledge of the methods of business pursued by each shipper in making his contracts of sale and collecting the purchase price would be unreasonable and a usage which is not reasonable is not binding. In *Great Western Elevator Co. v. White*, 118 Fed. 406, 56 C. C. A. 388, it was held that:

"Knowledge of the customs sought to be proved, being peculiar to a particular business, must be first brought home to the party sought to be charged, where, as in this case, the party to be charged was engaged in a separate and distinct line of business. Whatever may be the rule as to presumptive notice of a custom or usage in the case of parties engaged in the same business, clearly no such presumption can be indulged in where the party to be charged is engaged in a separate line of business."—290 Fed. Rep. 297.

To advance the import duty on wheat to 50 cents per bu. was the purpose of a resolution passed Nov. 22 by the Omaha Farmers Union. Congress will be asked to do this and also to rescind the drawback clause which permits millers to import Canadian wheat and mill it for export free of duty. Please Mr. Uncle Sam run everyone's business so as to boost ours. We are selfish, nearsighted farmers and want what we demand, NOW.

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Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.
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Feedstuffs

WOLF CITY, TEX.—Ray Kimball of Sherman erecting a feed mill here to cost \$40,000.

DALTON, NEB.—Arrangements to open a general feed store are being made by E. F. Granger.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Eddie Mill & Co. is planning to install a molasses feed mill here.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Seymour Carter pres. of Missouri River Alfalfa Mfg. Co., died Nov. 8 following several weeks' illness. He was 61 years old.

FEED shipped into West Virginia need have tags affixed since the amendment to the feed law was passed abolishing that feature. The state inspection fee was also discontinued.

MONROE, MICH.—The Amendt Milling Co. recently purchased the Gratz mill at Tecumseh and will convert it into a feed grinding plant. The Gratz has purchased a mill at Norvell, Mich.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL.—A group of buildings for the manufacture of dairy and poultry feed and fertilizer will be built by the Spreckles Bros. Commercial Co. Modern machinery will be installed.

KEOKUK, IA.—J. E. Hubinger, pres. and mgr. of J. C. Hubinger & Bros., sold his half interest in the starch business to Mrs. J. E. Hubinger of New Haven, Conn. The price paid was \$500,000. Mrs. Hubinger has been elected pres. and treas.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Globe Feed Mills has been incorporated by T. E. Manning and E. V. Murtry. It is unofficially reported that the company will take over the feed plant of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. which recently closed its Seattle office.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Triangle Mills, controlled by E. L. Bashford, L. D. Cook and Truman E. Brooks, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. A new plant is now under the course of construction and a general feed business will be carried on when it is completed.

UNION CITY, TENN.—The real estate and plant of the Howell Grain & Feed Co. were sold by the Tennessee Cotton Oil Co. of Jackson. With the taking over of the feed products plant, arrangements are also in the making for the addition of an eight-stand cotton gin, work to be finished for the next cotton crop.

A DIGEST of the feedingstuffs laws of all states has been completed and distributed to members by the Southwestern Millers League. The data is correct to date and fully authoritative as proofs were submitted to each state for correction. The book, in loose leaf form for easy addition, should prove of great service to members of the league.

FEEDINGSTUFFS Report of Pennsylvania for 1922 is contained in Gen. Bulletin No. 376. In it is shown in tabular form the results of the chemical analyses and microscopical examinations of the 1,303 official samples selected from 15 towns throughout the state. The samples represented 777 different kinds and brands of feeds, the output of 322 companies. Of the total, 99.82 per cent were found to be deficient in protein or fat by one per cent or more. More than 290 samples were found to be not true to named compositions and 13 were adulterated with prohibited materials such as whole weed seeds and rice hulls. Two samples were damaged and mouldy. During the year there were 219 feedingstuffs registered for sales and 847 licenses for such sales were issued to 633 manufacturers and importers. The report contains 11 pages, paper bound, and was prepared by James W. Kellogg, chief chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry.

RATES on crushed oyster shells from Greenport, N. Y., to points in Pennsylvania and New York were found not unreasonable, but unduly prejudicial to certain points, by the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 13433, Lester & Toner, Inc., Greenport, N. Y., v. Long Island Railroad Co. Nonprejudicial rates were prescribed and reparation awarded.

NORTH LIBERTY, IA., Nov. 16.—The North Liberty Elevator has in operation a Monarch twenty inch electric Grinder with a 15-h.p. motor. J. G. Wray, proprietor, states that, while the grinding business is not a paying proposition in itself, yet it makes a good side line. He charges 6 cents per bu. for oats and 18 cents a hundred pounds for mixed grain. Electric current costs him 5½ cents per kilowatt.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Fruen Cereal Co. has been purchased by the Fruen Milling Co., a recently organized incorporation. Officers of the new company are: A. B. Fruen, pres. and treas.; James E. Mehan, vice-pres.; and George C. Anderson, sec'y. The plant comprises a fireproof reinforced concrete mill, elevator and warehouse. The mill has a capacity of 400 barrels a day. In connection with the elevator is a feed plant with a capacity of 100 tons a day. The new firm will specialize in dairy feeds.

New York Feed Stores Enjoy Good Business.

A total business amounting to \$2,515,779 was done by 38 farmers' retail feed stores in New York. The largest amount was \$239,929 and the smallest \$12,520, with an average for the 38 of \$73,993 per store, reports the New York College of Agriculture in co-operation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

While each of the stores handled feed and seeds, fertilizer, flour, tile, lime, roofing, shingles and cement, feed was more than 75 per cent of the total business.

Practically all purchased in the open market in straight and mixed car lots, and prices were fixed by adding a certain amount per ton or a percentage on cost. They followed the market so that any losses were offset during rising prices. In 63.8 per cent of the stores more than half of the business was done on credit. This brot difficulties to some dealers as the farmers expected to get credit service on the same basis as if they were paying cash.

Program, Corn Millers Federation.

T. M. Chivington, sec'y American Corn Millers Federation, has announced the following program for the annual meeting at the Congress Hotel, Chicago:

Dec. 3, 9:30 a. m.—President's address; secretary-treasurer's report; appointment nominating committee.

Address, "Making the Country Safe for Railroads," Charles D. Morris.

2:00 p. m.—Executive session.

6:00 p. m.—Informal dinner.

Dec. 4, 9:30 a. m.—Report nominating committee; election, officers and directors.

Meeting, board of directors, election executive committee, and secretary-treasurer.

Round table discussions: Country and Crossroad Mills, led by W. N. Adams; Export Problems, led by Gen. Asher Miner.

How to Market Our By-Products, led by G. A. Chapman; Standards, led by T. B. Andrews; Uniform Cost Accounting, led by L. R. Bowman; Package Differentials, led by Ed. S. Miller.

The Western Corn Millers Bureau will hold a meeting at 11:30 a. m., Dec. 4.

Special round trip railroad rates open to the public, because of the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8, will be on sale from Western, Central, Southern, and South-eastern territory.

All corn millers, whether members of the Federation or not, are cordially invited.

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Write for free booklet.

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Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

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309 So. La Salle St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Western Trunk Lines, in Supplement 13 to 1-Q gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, effective Dec. 15.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 8 to 13207-J gives joint proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., effective Dec. 15.

C. & E. I. in Supplement 1 to 610 gives joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, cotton seed hull bran and dried beet pulp from stations on the C. & E. I. to points in Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, effective Dec. 15.

C. & E. in Supplement No. 6 to 182-F gives rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from Chicago, Ill., Englewood, Ill., Hammond, Ind., Hegewisch, Ill., Highlands, Ind., Pullman Jct., Ill., and Saxony, Ind., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, effective Nov. 20.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement No. 19 to 5588-M gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products, between points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, effective Dec. 20.

Illinois Commerce Commission has ordered the period of suspension of the proposed cancellation of switching charges on grain and grain screenings as stated in Item 115, Tariff 2-I of the C. & A. is extended to May 7, 1924. Pending restoration, reissue or cancellation of the switching charges, the switching charges as stated in Item 115 of Tariff 2-H will remain in effect.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 10 to 31408-C gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn, from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma, also Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Memphis, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Oklahoma, effective Dec. 9.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 6 to 29329-F gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds, between Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska on C. R. I. & P. Ry., C. B. & Q. R. R. and Wab. Ry., and stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin, effective Jan. 19.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 6 to 10389-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds between St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, Alton, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and stations in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota, also Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., also on grain and grain products from stations in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, to Cairo, Thebes, Ill., Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., when destined Southeastern and Carolina territories, effective Dec. 10.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement No. 7 to 5702-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on broom corn, castor beans, corn husks, pop corn, seeds, hay and straw, also seeds for seeding purposes, between points in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo., Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., Chicago, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., also between stations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and stations in Kansas; also between Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., effective Dec. 10.

C. & A. in Supplement 7 to 2-I gives switching and other terminal charges, also rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges, applying on stations on the C. & A.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 7 to 22000-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds between Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer and St. Paul, Minn., and stations on C. R. I. & P. and connections in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota, including Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Albright, Omaha, and South Omaha, Neb., effective Dec. 15.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 7 to 28675-F gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, broom corn, alfalfa cake and meal, linseed cake and meal and seeds, between Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Neb., and stations in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and South Dakota, and stations in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, effective Dec. 20.

C. & E. I. in Supplement No. 9 to 600 gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broomcorn, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff from stations on the C. & E. I., also from Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O. R. R.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E. Ry.) and Mokense Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G. Ry.) to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, effective Oct. 31.

President Heeds Anderson's Tariff Increase Plea.

A formal investigation of the duties on wheat is now being made by the tariff commission with a view of raising the tariff to a point which will equalize production costs between this country and Canada. Action was precipitated by the application filed recently by Representative Anderson of Minnesota. President Coolidge made known to the commission his desire for a formal investigation, preferring it to action at the coming session of Congress. Under the provisions of the tariff act, the President has power, on recommendation of the tariff commission, to raise the existing rate 50 per cent.

Suit for \$5,000,000 by Integrity Mutual.

Conspiracy to ruin the business of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. is alleged by that company in a suit brot against the Casualty Information Clearing House to come before the December term of the U. S. District Court at Chicago.

The clearing house is maintained by the stock companies and on request sends to its members confidential reports on the financial condition of insurance companies; and several weeks ago sent to its members a report on the Integrity Mutual, alleging there was a discrepancy in certain items in the annual reports of the Integrity, also calling attention to the company's bond issue.

The bill of complaint states that mutual companies have been instrumental in decreasing the cost of workmen's compensation insurance until now they are writing one-third of this class of business. The bill further charges that the stock casualty insurance companies in an endeavor to retain their losing hold on this business, resorted to "unfair, dishonest and destructive competition in an attempt to put the mutual companies out of business."

It is further charged in the bill that the real purpose of the Casualty Information Clearing House is to circulate false, fraudulent and misleading information to the detriment of mutual companies.

Damages of \$5,000,000 are asked; but the defendants are belligerent.

First of Rate Reduction Hearings Held at Kansas City.

The first of a series of hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application by western states for a reduction in grain freight rates was held at Kansas City, Nov. 14.

An exceptionally large attendance was the feature, many railroad officials and attorneys, and rate experts representing the plaintiffs. More than 300 were present. Testimony offered by the complainants revolved around the allegation that freight rates, broadly speaking, must be fixed on the value of the commodities hauled.

Judge Clyde M. Reed of the Kansas public utilities commission led the plaintiffs in the plea for reductions, and W. B. Storey, pres. of the Santa Fe, defended the carriers. Pres. Storey contended that those who pay the freight bills have no right to concern themselves with the corporate surpluses built up by the carriers. The contention was made after Judge Reed had sought to bring out the fact that the corporate surplus of the Santa Fe had been boosted from \$49,000,000 in 1913 to \$230,000,000 in 1922, despite the fact that the carrier had met all expenses and interest charges and had paid 6 per cent on common stock and 5 per cent on preferred. Pres. Storey declared the surplus in 1922 was but \$141,000,000.

Other hearings* will be held as follows: Nov. 26 in the United States court rooms in Minneapolis; Dec. 5 at Spokane, Wash.; Dec. 11 at San Francisco, Cal.; Dec. 17 at Phoenix, Ariz.; Jan. 3 at Atlanta, Ga.; Jan. 15 at Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 21 at Washington.

The Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be considered friendly to a rate reduction in view of its decision in the Kansas grain rate case, reopened in the new hearings. In that case, decided Oct. 20, in 83 I. C. C. 105, as docket 14393, the Commission quoted the Secretary of Agriculture as stating in his annual report for 1922:

"Notwithstanding the continued low purchasing power of farm products, it is fair to say that in general the farmers of the United States are in a better position financially now than they were a year ago. Farm products are selling at considerably higher prices, and it is estimated that the aggregate value of the crops in the country this year is about a billion and a quarter dollars more than last year."

The railroad companies have not yet put on their defense.

The argument by complainants that rates on grain could be reduced by raising the rates on other commodities is condemned by shippers of these other commodities who have not been advised that their rates would be considered.

Wallace Proposes U. S. Wheat Board.

A government export commission, created to buy surplus agricultural export products at the American price and sell them in the world market, charging any losses to the producers on the following crop, is the substance of a plan put forth by Henry C. Wallace, United States Sec'y of Agriculture. Sec'y Wallace is of the opinion that a fixed price on wheat or other agricultural products would be impractical, but that a commission, controlled by the government, having as its purpose the removal of the wheat surplus, thru foreign channels, would solve the big problem which has been facing the wheat farmer.

In a recent address, Sec'y Wallace said: "Such a commission as I suggest will look after the wheat surplus from behind a tariff wall, so that prices can rise in a domestic market to the point where a bushel of wheat will buy as much for the farmer as it did prior to the war." The Sec'y pointed out that the charging back of possible losses would act as a curb against overproduction as the loss reacts on the producer and not on the national treasury.

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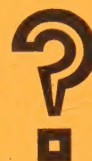
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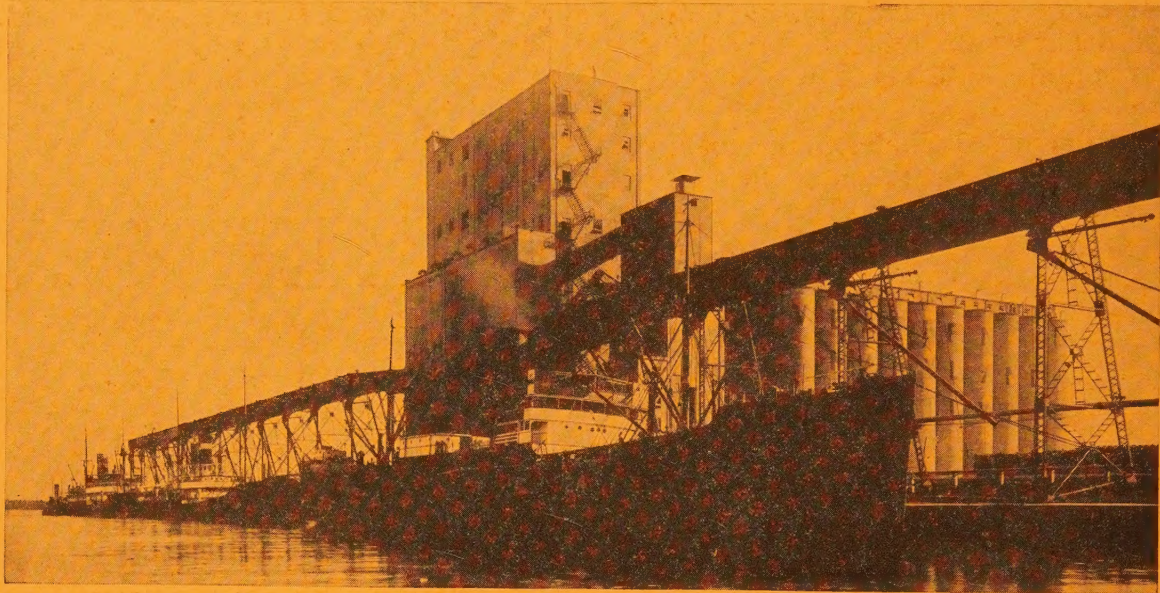
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